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The Bombay Gazette.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dak Fares of interest inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Lansbourne	20th "
* SUTLEJ	4184	F. J. Fox	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	8198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4184	F. J. Fox	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Lansbourne	29th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, equally on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th April, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,129	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	9th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 1, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

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TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 2nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 4th May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 4th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 6th May.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 5th May.

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st May, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,223	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
BONKIN	6,246	Vaquier	4th May, 1899

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"CITY LINE."

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail
CITY OF EDINBURGH	2,202	Baillie.	10th May.



THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

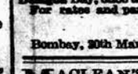
Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers.

Apply to—

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th April, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SULTAN	2,884	Bohnsack	12th May.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

C. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 20th March, 1899.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 0	7 14
Do. do. do.	per pint.	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit	" "	42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	" "	37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	" "	24 0	27 2

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PATENT ICE SAFES.
WINE AND FOOD REFRIGERATORS.
IN ALL SIZES, VARIOUS PRICES.

The construction of these Refrigerators is the result of numerous experiments and discoveries. These Refrigerators can be placed anywhere without experiencing the slightest influence from the heat. These are constructed with double wooden sides, oak grained, zinc lined, moveable grates, and brass taps.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

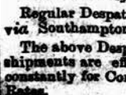
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MADRAS. LONDON.

LATHAM & Co.,

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DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

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United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.



SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

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From RS. 250 to RS. 450.

PRICE LISTS, POST FREE.

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THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENTS

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in. ..... Rs. 250
11 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in. ..... Rs. 275
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SOLE AGENTS.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description. Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 12 0	PEKOE	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 0 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	0 14 0	SOUCHONG	0 10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS.
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PERRY AND CO'S INKS
MANUFACTURED BY THESE FAMOUS PEN-MAKERS, UNRIVALLED FOR FLUIDITY AND PERMANENCY.
WRITING AND COPYING INKS,
The most perfect inks of the day.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE BUYERS.
SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BLUE-BLACK WRITING.
They are Fluid, Brilliant and Permanent, and are manufactured from the very highest class of materials only.

	Per bot. Rs. a.	Per doz. Rs. a.
Stone bottle, 40 ozs.	2 4	25 0
" 24 ozs.	1 6	15 0
" 8 ozs.	0 10	6 0
" 4 ozs.	0 6	4 4

BLUE-BLACK COPYING.
They are Fluid, Brilliant and Permanent, and are manufactured from the very highest class of materials only.

	Per. bot. Rs. a.	Per. doz. Rs. a.
Stone bottle, 24 ozs.	2 4	25 0
" 14 ozs.	1 6	15 0
" 5 ozs.	0 10	6 0
" 2½ ozs.	0 6	4 4

BRILLIANT RED WRITING.
They are Fluid, Brilliant and Permanent, and are manufactured from the highest class of materials only.

	Per bot. Rs. a.	Per doz. Rs. a.
Stone bottle, 24 ozs.	2 4	25 0
" 12 ozs.	1 6	15 0
" 6 ozs.	0 10	6 0
" 3 ozs.	0 6	4 4

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "TONKIN" from MARSEILLE are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Bombay, 1st May, 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
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PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express " at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art an Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of OOSMAN HAJEE OOMER late of Bombay Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant deceased.

AIMABAI wife of HAJEE KADUDINA HAJEE VYEDINA ......Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness LAWRENCE HUGH JENKINS, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine and in the sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. J. HOWARD. The 28th day of April, 1899.
Messrs. HIRALAL MULLA and MULLA, Petitioner's Attorneys.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 600 CANDIES MADRAS CASTORSEED.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Disease of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES.
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

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The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—
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Second do. .... " 3-8
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Second do .... " 4½
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is has follows:—
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.
Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the Bombay Gazette.

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NOTICES.

SMYTH & Co., Ld.,
... to advise their Clients
...at they have REMOVED
...OMBAY OFFICE to 2,
...NADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1899, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1898.

2nd.—To declare a dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December 1899, and to fix their remuneration.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 16th May, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st April, 1899.

QUICK ROUTE
THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railway it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without charge. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries, revolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—
WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta.
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agents,
San Francisco Overland Route.
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. RATILAL & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS
Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.
JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.
JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarette with a holder.
NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.
All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:
66, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE:
...3, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c. &c. in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Embossing, &c. For rates apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 3-31m., 4-32a. Low water, 9-19m., 11-10a.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Forbes Street, 4-30 p.m.
Contested election of a Municipal Councillor, Crawford Market, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-15.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY (HEAD BRANCH).—Statement for April 1899.—Daily average attendance 128, admissions 1,333, and prevailing diseases, fevers.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per extra s. s. Tonkin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2-30 p.m., to-morrow.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. Charles H. Guest, residing in Fort, has made a report to the police that while attending divine service in the Methodist Church, on Sunday, someone rode away his bicycle, valued at Rs. 150, which he had left outside.

THEFT AT THE ADELPHI HOTEL.—Mr. R. H. Vincent, who resides at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, has made a report to the police that, some time during the night of the 27th ultimo, a pair of binoculars, valued at Rs. 30, was stolen from a table in his room in the hotel.

ROBBED BY A NEW SERVANT.—Narayen Purshotam a Hindu, residing at Sadashive Lane, has reported to the police that his servant, Bhagoo, absconded on the 31st ultimo, taking with him two gold armlets, valued at Rs. 900, from an open cupboard. The servant had been in the employ of the complainant for two days only.

FEAST OF THE HOLY CROSS.—The annual feast of the Holy Cross at the oratory at Matharpacady will be celebrated to-day. There will be a solemn service at 7 o'clock, this evening, at which the Revd. Father D'Cruz, the Parish priest, will preside. To-morrow the service will begin at 7-15 p.m. The music on both days will be under the direction of Mr. John Mathews. The expense of the feast will be defrayed by Dr. N. A. D'Sylva.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Oosman Ibrahim, the tindal of a country boat, plying in Bombay harbour, was charged yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with carrying in his boat a number of passengers considerably in excess of those allowed by law. He was employed by stevedores to bring coolies to shore from vessels on board which they had been working during the day. On Saturday evening, he came to the Apollo Bunder with 73 passengers, which number was far in excess of those he was entitled to carry. The accused was found guilty, and fined the sum of Rs. 50.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March .... The Comrade's Farewell ..... Retford.
Overture .... Light Cavalry .... Suppe.
Fantasia .... Sullivan's Songs .... Kappey.
Valse .... Amitie .... Waldteufel.
Selection .... Les Cloches de Corneville .... Planquette.
Galop .... Wirrwarr .... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

NATIVE BETROTHAL.—On the 30th ultimo, the betrothal ceremony of Mr. Gopaldas, eldest son of Mr. Runchoredas Valabboy Shroff, was performed at his own newly built house in third Bhoiwada. Many European and Native ladies and gentlemen attended. Amongst these present were: Lieutenant G. Warnefurd, District Plague Officer, C Ward, Mr. A. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. Continho, Misses Aralia and Roseline, Mr. Paul, Mr. R. L. Panday, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Bhaishet, and others. Mr. C. W. Freese, Consul for Holland, sent a telegram tendering sincerest congratulations and expressing his sorrow for non-attendance.

WEDDING AT AHMEDABAD.—Ahmedabad was the scene of a wedding on Tuesday last, when Champa, daughter of Mr. Mungaldas Ghirdhardass Parakh, a well known millowner of the city, was given away in marriage to Mr. Sakurlal, son of Mr. Ballabhai Damoderdas, a well known millowner of Ahmedabad. The procession left the bridegroom's house for the bride's at 5 o'clock in the evening, accompanied by a large number of European, Parsee and Hindu gentlemen and ladies. Turbans and alms were given to hundreds of their employes and the poor. The bridegroom and the bride were endowed with rich presents by relations and friends.

THEFT OF BRASS PANS—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Shaik Ruben Khan, a Pathan labourer, was charged with stealing three brass pans from the s.s. Clan Forbes, on board which he was employed as a labourer. He was working in the hold of the vessel on Saturday, when he abstracted the pans from a broken box. After arriving at the gate of the Prince's Dock on his way home, he engaged a victoria, into which he put the pans. As he did so rather hurriedly, the victoria driver was led to suspect something wrong from the noise which the pans made. He made enquiries of the accused, and not being satisfied with the accused's explanation, reported the matter to a policeman. The Magistrate convicted the accused of having stolen property in his possession, and sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, regarding the death of Mahomed Hoosein valad Amir Ali, a criminal lunatic, aged thirty-eight years. The deceased was admitted into the asylum on the 2nd February 1896, having been forwarded in police custody by Mr. A. F. Maconachie, District Magistrate at Colaba, in pursuance of a Government Resolution, dated the 20th October 1896. It appeared that the deceased had been charged with offences under sections 380 and 457 of the Penal Code before a second class magistrate of the Alibag Taluka. He was found to be insane and incapable of understanding the consequences of his action and making his defence. On the 4th January last, deceased was admitted into the Asylum Hospital suffering from dysentery, from the effects of which he died on Sunday. A verdict of death from dysentery was returned by the Jury.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Sunday afternoon, the dead body of a Hindu man, name unknown, aged about thirty years, was found floating in the harbour, just off the Ballard Pier. The body was towed to Bori Bunder, where it was brought ashore. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in a white bundee. There were two gold rings on the index finger of the right hand, while there were in the pocket of the bundee two keys, one snuff box, and nine pies. The information was circulated, but no one came forward to identify the body. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, an open verdict was recorded.—Another dead body of a Hindu man, name unknown, aged about twenty-five years, was found floating in the sea, off the Sewree Bunder, on the same day. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was towed to the Bori Bunder. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, when an open verdict was returned by the Jury.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Bissensar Sittaram, a domestic in the employ of one Permanand Nursey, living at Khand Bazar, Mandvie, was charged at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, with theft of three gold pins, of the value of about Rs. 12, the property of his master. Mr. D. M. Colah appeared for the accused. The complainant stated that he went to Ghaut Cooper the other day, leaving the accused in charge of his room in Khand Bazar. On his return, he missed the gold pins from a cupboard, in which they had been locked up. The accused, it appeared, went to a Marwaree goldsmith to have the gold pins valued, and he was arrested by a policeman who suspected him to be about to sell the articles. The defence was that the accused found the pins lying on the floor of the room, that he went to the goldsmith to satisfy himself that the articles were really of some value, and that on his master's return, he was about to hand them over to him with the explanation that he found them lying on the floor. Mr. Dastur, who tried the case, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

THE "ART SUPPLEMENT."—At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Third Judge, proceeded with the further hearing of the suit filed by the proprietors of the "Times of India" against Mr. Archibald A. Crawford for the recovery of Rs. 300, being the amount said to be due by the defendant for an advertisement published by plaintiffs in the month of May, 1898, in their "Art Supplement." Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hemming appeared for the defendant. Mr. Hemming said that as Mr. Altre, of Messrs. Roberts and Co., was still unwell, he would call another witness in his stead. Mr. Fritz Shleichar, manager of Ravi Varma Press and lithographer, said that the advertisement sheet was not done in the best style and on superior kind of paper. It was a common wood paper with an enamel over it. The centre piece was a sketch and not a picture. The case for the defence having been closed, Mr. Hemming addressed the Court on behalf of the defence. Mr. Dunlop replied. The Judge said that he would deliver judgment on Monday next.

IS A MUSJID A PUBLIC PLACE?—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Power charged Dadoo Meeya Bawa Saheb, Haroon Abdool Raymon, Abdool Cadur Shaik Ahmed, Goolam Mohideen Bawa Saheb, Syed Rahman Jammoor, Imandish Goolestan Ahmedkhan Kustikhan, Satterkhan Jalnodkhan Lall Mahomed Zaroo, Dadkhan Laikhan, Mirza Ali Noorali, Futtehali Nakumanoo, and Alikhan Mirzzar, before Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee Spencer with disorderly behaviour, and being members of an unlawful assembly. All the accused were further charged with rioting and causing grievous hurt. Mr. H. G. Khalil, barrister-at-law, defended the first four accused, while the others were defended by Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader. In disposing of the case, the Magistrate held that the mosque in which the disturbance took place between the two factions was not a public place, and he, therefore, could not charge all the accused with disorderly behaviour in a public place. He discharged all the accused, and left the parties, or such of them as had been injured, to proceed on separate informations against their respective assailants.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT presided at a prize-distribution, on Sunday afternoon, to the boys and girls of a school established by him in the Parsee quarter at Tardeo, known as "Cheap Residences for Poor Parsees." Sir Dinshaw contributed some time ago a sum of Rs. 23,500 for the establishment of the school in the name of his deceased daughter, Bai Ruttonbai, wife of Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Panday. The school is located on the upper storey of the building, while the ground-floor is used as a hall for holding meetings and other purposes. Boys up to the age of eleven and girls of those living in the Parsee quarter are principally admitted into the school, of which the head-mistress and mistress are Parsee ladies. The children are disturibed in four classes, in which instruction is imparted to ninety pupils up to the third, fourth, and fifth Gujerati reading books as well as in embroidery, knitting, and the Parsee scriptures. Fees of four and eight annas are charged to the pupils, realising about Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 per month, while the expenses are about Rs. 70 per month. The children were examined in various branches of their studies, and songs were sung by them with harmonium accompaniment. Bai Bachoobai Dinshaw Petit distributed the prizes to the successful pupils. On the motion of Mr. N. R. Ranina, thanks were accorded to the committee and to Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., to whom the Parsee community is mainly indebted for the creation of the Parsee quarter in question. Khan Bahadur Murzban, in acknowledging thanks, corrected some of the wrong impressions prevailing in the Parsee community as to the principles on which the residents of the Parsee quarter are selected by the committee. They are persons not absolutely poor, but members of respectable families who had been reduced to poverty by the stress of adverse circumstances. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, speaking on behalf of the chairman, his father, fully endorsed what had been stated by Khan Bahadur Murzban with regard to the selection of residents for these quarters. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Dinshaw for presiding and to Bai Bachoobai for distributing the prizes, and the proceedings terminated.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR INDIA.

THE following are the minutes of a meeting of the Central Committee, Pasteur Institute of India, held at the Office of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Simla, on Saturday, the 15th April:—

The following members were present:—Surgeon-General R. Harvey, C. B., D. S. O., Director-General, Indian Medical Service (in the Chair.), Brigadier-General Sir A. Gaselee, K. C. B., Quartermaster-General in India, T. W. Holderness, C. S., Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue Department, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Fenn, R. A. M. C.; C. I. E., Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Bamber, I. M. S. Honorary Secretary Central Committee.

The minutes of the last meeting held at Simla, on Thursday, the 18th August 1898 were read and confirmed.

The programme of business was laid before the meeting, viz.—(1). To audit and pass the accounts of the Honorary Secretary up to date. (2). To read a letter from the Officer Commanding, 28th Punjab Infantry. (3). To consider if the Government of India should be asked for an annual grant towards the support of the Institute. (4). To consider if the Government of India should be asked to allow one of their Medical Officers to undertake the charge of the Institute when started. (5). To consider any other proposition that might be brought before the meeting.

After examination the accounts presented by the Honorary Secretary were audited and passed as being correct.

The letter received from the Officer Commanding, 28th Punjab Infantry, was read, and it was resolved, that in answer to that, the Honorary Secretary be asked to forward a copy of the minutes of this meeting.

With regard to the third iteam on the programme, the following resolution proposed by Mr. Holderness and seconded by Sir A. Gaselee, was carried unanimously:—"Resolved that the Government of India be asked to assist the Central Committee with an annual grant about equal to the average annual cost incurred during the last three years in sending soldiers bitten by rabid animals to Paris for treatment."

After this, the following resolution proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Fenn, and seconded by Surgeon-General Harvey was carried:—"Resolved that the Government of India in the Home Department be informed that if the above grant be sanctioned the Central Committee see their way to establishing an Institute for anti-rabic inoculations provided that Government will allow one of their Medical Officers to undertake the charge of it in addition to his other duties."

The following resolution proposed by Sir A. Gaselee and seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Fenn was carried:—"Resolved that the Secretaries in the Home and Military Departments of the Government of India be invited to become members of the Central Committee."

The proceedings then terminated.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS LATE SOWN GINGELLY.

ACCORDING to the reports received, the area of gingelly sown from end of September 1898 to the end of March 1899 amounts to about 267,400 acres, or approximately 10 per cent. more than the average, and about 30,000 acres less than was sown during the same period last year. The decrease in area has occurred almost entirely in the northern half of the Presidency; where also the early reported sowings were deficient. In the southern portion of the Presidency, the comparatively late continuance of the rains has led to larger sowings than usual. The reports received from the Tahsildars show that almost everywhere only a very moderate crop is likely to be harvested, the general average being 70 per cent. of a normal crop from the area sown. The framing of an estimate of the yield from this crop is complicated by the fact that a separate estimate has already been framed for the area brought on the record as sown before the end of September. In the statements prepare in. On estimate is given of the total area and outturn from this crop for the whole year, less that already estimated for in the forecast for the early sowings issued in October last. Such a division, it is almost needless to remark, is altogether arbitary, but, as the rate of outturn is identical with that reported for the early sowings, the result is not affected thereby.

SUICIDE OF A RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICER.

THE Captain of the P. and O. s.s. Bengal which arrived yesterday report the disappearance of a Russian naval officer, a Lieutenant Raftopulo, lately of the Russian cruiser Rossia. This unfortunate officer was proceeding to Port Said; thence he intended to take a passage to Odessa. When the s.s. Bengal was in the neighbourhood of Round Island, about 600 miles from Singapore, Lieutenant Raftopulo was seen to fall or more probably to leap overboard. On this becoming known, through the alarm being given the ship was at once turned round on her course and a boat was lowered. No sign was however seen of the missing man and after a search the ship resumed her course for Singapore. It is understood that before leaving Nagasaki, Lieutenant Raftopulo had received bad news from Europe a fact that supports the theory of suicide.

AMOK AT PENANG.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Singapore Free Press*, dated Penang, April 19th, says:—Yesterday a man ran *amok* at Jelutong, and killed five persons and wounded six others. The corporal of police eventually shot him. The captain and mate of the ship Benjamin Sewell, which arrived from Moulmein on the 14th, were yesterday arrested for causing the death of a negro seaman, whose body was found near Sarkie's Hotel.

The accused have been released on bail.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE NAGPADA SCHEME.

CONSIDERED the following report of the Improvements Committee, dated 13th April 1899, on the first Nagpada Improvement Scheme. (Scheme No. 1).

We attach, as preliminary to this Report, in order to present the subject in a complete form for the consideration of the Board—Appendix A—Copy of the official representation made to the Board by the Commissioner, dated 5th December 1898, in respect of the area. Appendix B—Resolution by the Board, under section 23, declaring that such area, excluding certain portions thereof, is an unhealthy area, and that an improvement scheme ought to be made in respect thereof. Appendix C—(1) Extract from Report of the Improvements Committee and (2) Resolution by the Board approving of the Improvement Scheme shown in Engineer's plan No. 88, dated 13th December 1898, and directing its notification in compliance with Section 27. Appendix D—Showing dates of publication of the said notification.

In compliance with the provisions of Section 27 and pursuant to the orders of the Board—(1) A copy of the said notification was communicated to the President of the Corporation under date 23rd December 1898 (date of receipt). (2) Notices were served on every person whose name appears in the Commissioner's Assessment Book as primarily liable for the payment of the property taxes on any land or building proposed to be acquired in executing the scheme requiring an answer stating whether the persons so served dissents or not in respect of the acquisition of such land or building, and if the person dissents the reason of such dissent. The last of such notices was served on 20th January 1899, or within the prescribed period from the first day on which the notification was published (22nd December 1898).

The President of the Corporation, under date 18th January 1899, forwarded for transmission to Government a representation approving of the scheme as it stands, "in so far as the lines of streets to be laid down and the areas proposed to be acquired are concerned." The representation deals with three other schemes. A copy thereof, omitting the portions referring specifically to other schemes, is attached (Appendix E).

The gross area comprised in the Scheme as stated in the notification is 93,457 square yards. The aggregate area of the properties taken separately, in respect of which notices were served, is 86,809 square yards. The latter figure is the aggregate of the areas of each property measured from the plan, whereas the former is the aproximate area measured *en bloc*, and includes lanes and gullies. The area comprises 174 separately assessed properties. The total number of notices served was 152, including 15 which had to be re-served in consequence of change of ownership or other reason. In the case of 55 properties, the owners have sent in replies dissenting from their acquisition; in the case of 71 other properties, the replies are to the effect that the owners are unwilling to part with the portions of their properties not actually falling within the lines of the new streets; in the case of 18 other properties the owners assent; in that of 19 others they ask to be informed what price will be paid before they reply; and in the case of 65 other properties no replies have been sent. Tabulating the results, they are as follows:—

	No. of Properties.	Area Sq. yds.
Dissents—		
Unqualified	55	28362
Qualified	17	4729
	72	33091
Assents	18	10140
Tentative replies	19	9078
No replies	65	34200
Total	174	86809

A statement (Appendix F) is attached, giving, as required by sub-section (2) of section 27 of the Act, a list of the names of the persons who have dissented with the reasons (if any) for such dissent.

The first duty of the Board now is under Section 28 (1) to—(i) Consider the representation and answers received, and (ii) Insert in the scheme such modifications as they may think fit. The representation made by the Corporation calls for no remark. It accords unqualified approval to this scheme in so far as the lines of streets to be laid down and the areas proposed to be acquired are concerned.

As regards the answers received to notices a considerable number of dissents are on the grounds that the properties to be acquired or portions of them are not actually on the line of the proposed roads. To these no consideration can of course be given. This is an improvement scheme and apart from any question of finance its purpose would be defeated if the Board confined themselves to acquiring simply the area reqired for the roads proposed. The state of things to be remedied as described in the official representation is not in the least exaggerated. "The majority of the houses are unfit for human habitation and "no permanent improvement is possible without the re-arrangement and re-construction of the whole quarter." We have very carefully studied the answers in every case, and the following are the instances which appear to call for special consideration:—

(*a*). On the grounds that religious susceptibilities are affected.

	Notice No.			
	1	Page 1		Appendix F.
2 {	do 12, do 13, do 86, do 87, do 102, do (138)	do 11		do.
8	do 64	do 35		do.
4	do 132	do 56		do.
5	do 151	do 60		do.

(*b*) On other grounds.

	Notice No.		
6 {	do 134, do 135, do 136	Page 53	Appendix F.

Taking these in order: Item No. 1 of the list—the objection is that the premises to be acquired contain a temple of the god Mahadeo, which, it is alleged, "it would be an act of great sacrilege to remove," and and that the chawl and shops surrounding the said temple form its endowment. The temple is a small private one, built about two years ago, and not entered on the Municipal Assessment books. It is approached by a narrow passage about 4 feet in width." The surrounding property is old and in poor condition. It is very derirable that the property should be acquired, but the temple may be left intact, as its removal is not absolutely necessary.

Item No. 2.—The objection is that "some of the properties" are dedicated to the Masjid on Bellasis Road. From enquires the contention seems at least doubtful. They belong to the Manager to the Masjid, but are not apparently wakf property. This will be enquired into in due course, and we recommend that the properties, pending the production of the wakf namah, should be included in the scheme for acquisition.

Item No. 3.—The objection is that the land and shop are connected with the adjoining Masjid, but the owner, the Manager of the Masjid, appears willing to part with them on payment of compensation, as they are on the line of the street. It may be concluded that it is not actually wakf property, but if it is, the matter can be adjusted by giving another adjoining area in exchange, which it is understood would remove any difficulty.

Items Nos. 4 and 5.—The first is the Jewish burial-ground and the second certain buildings partaining to the Synagogue. The burial-ground has been closed since 1861.

Item No. 6.—There are valuable properties which the owner objects to part with for private reasons. They may be omitted if it is decided to omit the two last-mentioned properties (item 4 and 5), as in such case they would lie outside the limits of the scheme.

If it be resolved to modify the scheme as thus indicated, then it can be said of this scheme that in no instance does it involve the acquisition of temple, Masjid or other religious edifice or burial-ground or property being part of any such description of edifice, and that not only is this so, but several of the properties of that character lying within the area will, on the other hand, be vastly improved by being given frontages on wide roads instead of being shut away in narrow gullies and lanes as they now are.

If the Jewish Cemetery is excluded, it will be advisable to exclude the plot occupied by Shepherd's Alms-house. The Trustees of that charity have not dissented, but it will lie outside the limits of the scheme as modified. The figures with these modifications will stand as follows:—

	No. of Properties	Area.
As in original Scheme vide para 4 ...	174	86809
Deduct on account of:—		
Item 1—		
Notice No. 1, Temple only with passage	...	10
Item 4—		
Notice No. 132	1	6873
Item 5—		
Notice No. 151	1	3411
Item 6—		
Notice No. 134, Do 135, Do 136	3	7415
Shepherd's alms-houses	1	3142
Total deduction	6	20851
Net Total	168	65958

There is a further slight modification which, we think, it is desirable to insert in the scheme. On fuller consideration we think that, taking into account the recommendations to be presently made regarding spaces to be preserved between the new buildings to be erected, the roads originally proposed are more than absolutely required. The alteration proposed and the amended area to be comprised in the scheme, if the proposals made in para. 15 commend themselves to the Board, are shown on the fresh plan bearing Engineer's No. 157. The area to be appropriated to roads is reduced from 21,500 to 19,194 square yards, the length being 4,080 feet.

The census returns (1891) for the 1st Nagpada District show the population to be 11,133: the density per acre 376·1 (29·6 acres), and the population per occupied house about 48. The figures of density give an imperfect idea of the actual conditions as regards crowding. Deducting the Jewish Cemetery and Synagogue, the Police Lines and open spaces occupied by stabling, &c. the population is in fact huddled together into a space measuring 11·9 or say, 12 acres, and the actual density of the population in this area is approximately 833 persons to the acre. The Engineer's plan (No. 158) shows the present arrangement of the buildings and indicates the degree of crowding and insufficiency of air space. It is obvious in the first instance that, without actually requiring any large portion of the population to move elsewhere, some improvement can be effected in this case by a better distribution of the dwelling-house accommodation. The re-arrangement and re-construction of the whole quarter is necessary, as stated in the passage already quoted from the Official representation. With this in view it is necessary to be prepared with a general plan on which such re-arrangement is to be ultimately effected. The Engineer has prepared such a plan (No. 159). Wherever possible, the buildings have been arranged in the form of a quadrangle with interior court-yard. The space between any two buildings is nowhere less then equal to the height. The superficial area within the buildings to be allowed per adult is taken at 40 square feet, and the density of the population at 500 per acre. Wherever the quadrangular form has been adopted the rule that a space or opening at least fifteen feet wide from street to street should be provided for the purpose of through ventilation has been followed.

The improvement area as modified comprises 16·7 or, say, 17 acres, including a proportion of the adjoining road space. At 500 persons per acre the total population that can be accommodated is 8,500. This number has been distributed over the several plots in proportion to the net area thereof. The aggregate net area is 55,000 square yards, and the basis of the calculation is accordingly 16 persons to every 100 square yards net. The general assumption is that the buildings will comprise 3 floors only, that is, a ground and two upper floors. The number of rooms in each floor determines the ground space to be occupied.

The following table shows the distribution on this basis:—

Plot No	Net area of each plot. Square yds.	Population to be accommodated in each plot.	Total number of rooms required.	Habitable rooms on each floor (3 floors.)
1	2	3	4	5
I ...	1,011	160	40	13
II ...	5,355	8?0	213	71
III ...	4,835	770	192	64
IV ...	5,132	800	200	67
V ...	5,787	900	225	75
VI ...	4,910	780	195	65
VII ...	2,164	350	82	27
VIII ...	1,234	200	50	17
IX ...	2,057	320	80	27
X ...	2,684	420	105	35
XI ...	9,933	1,592	398	134
XII ...	5,621	899	225	75
XIII ...	4,039	640	160	53
	54,801	8,651	2,165	722

Notes—1.—For the purposes of column 4 the rooms are taken as 12×10 with a 5-ft. verandah=rather more than 4 persons per room at 40 square feet each.

2.—No allowance is made for the proportion of the population classed as children, which may be taken at ⅓th the total. On the other hand, the ground floor rooms fronting road would probably be let as shops.

3.—In plot No. 5 on the east side the plan shows a double row of rooms on the assumption that the front row is used for shops. The upper two floors will extend over the front row only.

If this plan is accepted as sufficient for a working basis it follows that a certain portion of the population must be accommodated elsewhere. The total population as per census of 1891 is, as shown, 11,133; allowing for the excluded portions it would appear necessary to provide for at least 1,700 people. This, it is proposed, shall be done at Agripada on a plan to be presently referred to. It should be noted that the area of the First Nagpada District, taken as a whole, is amply sufficient for the population taken as a whole, and this transfer of a part of the population is necessary in consequence of the proposal to exclude from "the area comprised in the scheme" the Jewish burial-ground and other properties mentioned in para. 16.

It futher appears that within the area comprised in the scheme, Plot No. XII, capable of accommodating 899, say 900, persons on the basis assumed, is now vacant. It is proposed to acquire this area and to proceed to erect thereon chawls for the accomodation of the persons to be displaced by the construction of the roads included in the Scheme. The main 50 feet road will, it has been ascertained, displace a total population of 523 namely—

Clerks	26	Adults	320
Grooms	166	Children	203
Milkmen	150		
Cartmen	6	Total	523
Shopkeepers	73		
Total	421	or 421, taking 2 children as 1 adult.	

As soon, therefore, as the chawls on Plot XII are built, the construction of the main road can be begun.

The cost of the Scheme as modified by the foregoing proposals may be estimated as follows:—

	As modified. Rs.	Original estimate. Rs.
Acquisition of property	20,35,888	20,64,000
Works—		
Roads, &c.	73,168	86,000
Housing working classes	5,00,000	5,50,000
Total	26,09,056	26,89,440

The course that seems to the Committee advisable and that they beg to recommend for the consideration of the Board is as follows:—(1) That under Section 28 (3) of the Act a Scheme should be submitted for the construction of dwellings for the poorer and working classes, comprising—900 persons on Plot No. XII Nagpada (see para. 22), 1,700 persons at Agripada (see para. 21). (2) That at the same time the Scheme as a whole, as modified, be submitted to Government for sanction under Section 28.

The Committee consider that endeavour should be made to acquire the several properties by agreement without resort, in the first instance, to the compulsory provisions for acquisition. They think it will be necessary to empower certain brokers to negotiate, and that it should be made widely known that the Scheme is a sanctioned work which will be carried through, of fixed purpose, but that the Board are willing to treat for the acquisition of the properties on terms that will involve the minimum amount of individual hardship.

If these principles are approved, the Committee will then submit details of the proposed Scheme for building chawls on Plot XII, and at Agripada, in accordance with clause 1 of para. 24.

THE ARMSTRONG COURT MARTIAL.

ACQUITTED BUT NOT RELEASED.

A HYDERABAD correspondent writes:—Another curious affair which still forms the subject of discussion is the Armstrong case. This unfortunate officer has been under arrest for about eight months. After seven months he had to appear before a court-martial at Bangalore, and though he was acquitted on two charges, no orders have as yet been received regarding him. He was charged first with overstaying his leave, on which he was acquitted, as it was proved to be an accident; and secondly, with cribbing at an examination. No actual cribbing was proved against him, but he was found guilty of having papers upon him which had reference to the subject of examination, which in itself is an offence under the Queen's regulations. It was not urged that he used or attempted to use the papers, but that he had them. There is no penalty attached to this offence, except that the matter should be reported to the authorities. In Captain Armstrong's case it was so reported to the General at Bangalore, and nothing was done, and it was only after Captain Armstrong had been put under arrest for overstopping his leave that the matter came unofficially to the ears of some one here, who thereupon communicated with Bangalore and framed an additional charge. Another peculiar phase of this case is that the officer who framed the charges acted as Deputy Judge-Advocate at the trial. Altogether there is a general feeling that Captain Armstrong has been badly treated. The ways of court-martials are very strange, and it often seems as if a man were punished not so much for the offence with which he is charged as for one that is undisclosed.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purai men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence and Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Boyd Street, Calcutta.

ADVICE to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1-2d per bottle.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MR. FRAMJI HORMUSJI AND Co's Cotton circular, dated Hongkong April 14, says:—The market has recovered only the last few days from its late intense state of sluggishness on importers yielding to a further decline of dol. 1 to dols. 2 in all grades and counts, and at this decline about 5,000 bales have changed ownership as follows:—

2,150 bales of No. 20 sold at dol. 78 to dols. 88
250 " 16 " 73 " 80 and dols. 83
1,100 " 12 " 70 " 79
1,500 " 10 " 61 " 78 " 85

Indications are not wanting that a further development of off-take will later or sooner follow, provided rates continue to range on the present level. During the period of sluggishness dealers have eased themselves of their holdings to some extent, and this would lead to an improved inquiry, but the present heavy accumulation of unsold stocks prevents them from advancing their views as to prices, and withal indications of a development of off-take, there are anticipations that if rain still holds off in the country, indents therefrom will be very restricted. Unsold stocks—under arrivals of 13,000 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 2,000 bales—are computed at about 69,000 bales consisting of

29,500 bales of No. 20	18,500 bales of No. 10
10,000 do do 16	700 do do 8
8,500 do do 12	800 do do 6

Japanese Spinnings, under a decline of dols. 2 have been taken to the extent 3,000 bales Nos. 20 and 16, but principally No. 20, at dols. 83·50 to dols. 85 for the former and dols. 83½ for the latter. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 147 wire, and Rs. 147½ post.

In Shanghai, owing to unfavourable advices from the country markets, there has been a limited inquiry, and rates have suffered about half a tael. to a tael. The bulk of the business has transpired in No. 20 and No. 10, No. 16 has again lapsed into neglect. Sales total 6,300 bales made up of

2,465 bales of No. 20 sold at Tls. 62·75 to 65·50
375 do. 16 do. 62·50 " 64·50
210 do. 12 do. 60 " 60·25
3,250 do. 10 do. 50 " 57

leaving unsold stocks at 31,000 bales. Exchange on India as on the 10th instant has been advised at Rs. 200 wire and Rs. 200 1-2 post.

Japanese and Locals spinnings have been very slightly dealt in. About 1,100 bales of the former, and 1,225 bales of the latter have found purchasers as follows:—

Jap. No. 20 at Tls. 65 to 66·25	Local No. 14 at Tls. 62·50 to 64
" 16 " 62 " 63·25	" 12 " 60 " 62·5
	" 10 " 59·50

In Japan the market continues sluggish. There is neither any inquiry for China nor for local consumption. Rates are nominally quoted at Yens 78 to Yens 80 for No. 20, and Yens 76 to Yens 77 for No. 16, but there are sellers even under these rates.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Tanton, 2,481 tons, Captain W R Page, will sail to-day, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Gorsedd, 2,450 tons, Captain E C Williams, cleared yesterday, for Colombo in ballast.

THE s s Tinby, 2538 tons, Captain R Campbell, will sail to-day, for Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE s s Istrar, 2,978 tons, Captain J McKay, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Shannon, 2280 tons, Captain L M Webmer, sailed yesterday for Colombo, with a general cargo and Mr H G M Firth as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,107 tons, Captain C B Arnold, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karwar 29th April, with a cargo of timber and 43 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 541 tons, Captain H W Bamber, will sail to-day, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut S R G Kendall, Miss A M Haris, Miss Ellis, Mr A W Clewand and 65 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Bengal, 2751 tons, Captain S Barcham, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev C B Falleris, Lieut J E G Spinds, Mr J C Fernandes, Mr J H L Pereira, Mr S ...ejora, Lieut E G P Pratt, Mr D R Digaria, Mr P Cox, Mr J Drewet and 8 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 1.

Vessels. Tons. Capt. Destination. Date. Agent.
Coconada ...... 547 Hartley ...... M M & Co
Kiiwa ...... 993 MacLean ... P Gulf ...... M M & Co
H M S Sphinx ...... Phillips ... Govt Dock ...... Royal Navy
Onipenta ...... 3420 Watkeys ...... M M & Co
Annandale ...... 2537 Milne ...... S Oil Co
Noranmore ...... 2677 Jephson ...... K N & Co
Apollo ...... 2729 Pickthorn ...... P & O Co
Peshawar ...... 2202 Vibert ...... P & O Co
Dalhousie ...... Warden ... Govt Dock ...... R I Marine
Khalif ...... 2219 Nash ...... F M & Co
Simla ...... 1039 Martin ...... M M & Co
Ileafaee ...... 373 Nacoda ...... A Munjee
Chindwara ...... 1101 Grier ...... M M & Co
Naseri ...... 912 Owen ... Jedda ...... B & P S N Co
Imaum ...... 2705 Pemberton ...... K N & Co
Montclair ...... 2453 Owen ...... K N & Co
Caithness ...... 2222 Proud ...... K N & Co
Shannon ...... Cole ... Colombo ... 31-5 P & O Co
Okara ...... 3439 MacIntyre ...... M M & Co
Hermod ...... 830 Nielsen ...... Bombay Co
Pachumba ...... 541 Bowler ...... M M & Co
Warora ...... 2565 Alexander ...... M M & Co
Bq County of Ayr ... 498 Walker ....
Gymeric ...... 2558 Thomson ...... K N & Co
Tonkin ...... 1327 Vaquier ...... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessels. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agent.
A Clio ...... 1777 Johnson ... Karachi ... 10-5 F Muir & Co
B Clan Cumming ... 3107 Beer ... Genoa ... 6-5 F Muir & Co
C Eden Hall ...... 2382 Jones ... Liverpool ... 29-4 K N & Co
G Bahaduri ...... 828 Ahmed ... Marmagoa ... 2-5 Sheprd & Co
H & J Rajputana ... 1314 Glentlett ... Zanzibar ... 4-5 M M & Co
K Tenby ...... 2359 Campbell ... Genoa ... 2-5 W & A G & Co
M India ...... 2591 Repairing ...... M M & Co
N Stanfeld ...... 2192 Fleming ... Marseilles ... 2-5 K N & Co
P Horatio ...... 2081 Croft ... Karachi ... 29-4 F Muir & Co
Q Henzada ...... 1311 Stafford ... Aden ... 2-5 M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri ...... 553 Ahmed ... Bhownagur ... 29-4 Sheprd & Co
Brahmani ...... 524 Cassum ... Mangalore ... 1-5 Do
Ponani ...... 552 Fukeer ... Bhownager ... 2-5 Do
Mahanadi ...... 547 Budroo ... N F ...... Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessels. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agents.
1 Londesborough ... 1931 Padgett ... Antwerp ... 10-5 K N & Co
2 Persia ...... 2334 Osborne ... Liverpool ... 3-5 W & A G & Co
3 Matin ...... 2433 Alekot ... London ...... W & A G & Co
4 Istrar ...... 2979 MacKay ... Dunkirk ... 1-5 K N & Co
5 Bengal ...... 2757 Barcham ... China ... P & O S N Co
6 Peninsular ...... 3074 Wheeler ... London ... 6-5 P & O Co
7 Imperatrix ...... 2253 Marovich ... Trieste ... 1-5 A L S N Co
8 Abergeldie ...... 2438 Murray ... Hamburg ... 6-5 Bombay Co
9 Imani ...... 2979 Peabody ... Antwerp ... 6-5 K N & Co
10 Iran ...... 4466 Hughes ... Antwerp ... 2-5 K N & Co
13 Clan Forbes ...... 1561 Barber ...... F M & Co
15 Selna ...... 2233 Da owan ... Trieste ... 10-5 Bombay Co
16 Labuan ...... 2294 Gardner ... Hamburg ... 6-5 K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Pachumba ...... 541 Bamber ... Karachi ... 2-5 M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Skuld ...... 1413 tons gross ...... Killick Nixon
Pilot Schooner No. 2 ...... B P T

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	R I M S Investigator	Heming	Calcutta, April 26.
	Tonkin s	Vacquier	Marseilles, April 16.
	R I M S Nancoury.	Taylor	Calicut, April 26.
	Colaba s	Arnold	Karwar, April 29.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperator s	Morovich	Trieste, &c.
	Shannon s	Webmer	Colombo.
	Istrar s	McKay	Dunkirk.
	Gorsedd s	Williams	Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Tanton, Page, for Calcutta.
" Tenby, Campbell, for Genoa.
" Pachumba, Bamber, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Imaum, for Amsterdam.
" Khalif, for Antwerp, Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Norman, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.
" Dumra, for Karachi.
" Ieafaee, for Shere and Maculla.

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FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathcart, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

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THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
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"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

We chronicled under Saturday evening's date the latest news received through Reuter for this column, and now, append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	70,000	52,000	34,000
,, Exports to U. Kingdom	31,000	26,000	20,000
,, ,, to Continent	35,000	30,000	42,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	78,17,000	81,71,000	64,22,000
,, ,, to U. K. ,,	31,05,000	31,03,000	28,50,000
,, to Continent ,,	29,51,000	34,32,000	25,44,000
,, Stock in the Ports	7,90,000	6,69,000	4,97,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 28th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	42,30,000	38,90,000	30,76,230
,, ,, of Surats	1,80,000	1,35,020	2,41,710

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	16,16,000	12,48,850	12,05,910
,, London	5,000	3,000	5,000
American afloat	10,000	1,38,200	90,000
East Indian ,,	8,000	3,000	10,000
Total	16,99,000	13,53,050	13,10,910
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 12-32d.	3 19-32d.	4 1-4d.
,, Good Bhowaugger	2 25-32d.	3d.	3 1-2d.
Difference	19-32d.	19-32d.	3-4 l.

Money.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	3,81,070
,, ,, ,, Branches	Inc.	,,	13,50,392
Other ,, ,,	Dec.	,,	33,01,695
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	2,403
Other authorised ,,	Unchanged		
Loans	Inc.	,,	3,75,113
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	,,	6,66,665
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	,,	42,193
Cash	Dec.	,,	24,14,239

There was again a reduction in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week amounting to over 24 lakhs, at 111 lakhs, compared with a diminution in the week preceding of some 56 lakhs at 135 lakhs. Public Deposits at the Head Office decreased by over 3 3-4 lakhs, but at the Branches they increased by 13 1-2 lakhs, while Private Deposits were 33 lakhs less. In Loans there was an increment of 3 3-4 lakhs ; Bills Discounted and Purchased were 8 lakhs less ; and the Balances with other Banks, 1-2 lakh lower.

Cotton.—A small business is reported to-day in a dull market exporters bought only some 500 bales, and the mills 1,000 bales good Bhownugger was quoted at Rs. 130 1-2, for May delivered Wheat and Seeds are steady and unchanged.

Exchange.—The market opened steady to-day at ls. 3 31-32d. to ls. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, ls. 4d. for Demand, and ls. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight credits. There was only a moderate enquiry for Bank-Paper ; very few Merchants, Bills were offering, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	ls. 4d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	ls. 3 31-32d. to ls. 4d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	ls. 4 5-32d. ,,
Francs	100 3-4 ,,

Government Paper.—Rates have been steady at 10 15-16 for 3 1-2 per cents. for money, 101 1-2 for Account, and 95 for 3 per cents.

Shares.—Currimbhoy Mill are Rs. 2 1-2 lower and Queen Rs. 5.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 29th April, as compared with the statement of 22nd April :—

Liabilities.	April 22. Rs.	April 29. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,40,407	51,54,737
Do. do. at Branches	53,03,193	66,53,585
Other Deposits	329,31,381	296,10,286
Post Bills	4,310	4,310
Credits, undrawn	22,85,776	18,41,857
Rs...	636,60,097	608,86,805
Assets.		
Government Securities	104,70,021	104,67,618
Other authorised Securities	33,24,511	31,21,511
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	77,79,737	78,91,763
Loans do. do. do.	155,93,345	159,68,458
Bills Discounted and purchased	124,37,187	116,24,522
Dead Stock	4,24,057	4,23,745
Stamps and Stationery	27,419	28,785
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	98,809	54,616
Cash	135,15,021	111,00,787
Rs...	636,60,097	603,86,805

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Co's Liverpool correspondents write in their letter of the 14th instant report, on the state of their cotton market :—

"Since last we wrote you the principal operations have been the closing of some very profitable straddles between New York and Liverpool ; this explains the want of fluctuation in the market.

"Lancashire trade continues large and profitable, as shewn by the quarterly stock taking of the principal Oldham Mills. Weavers' order-books are full for months to come ; merchants have plenty of orders in hand both for home and export, which could be put through at a very slight decline. The Lancashire weavers, who asked for an advance of 10 per cent., are agitating for a strike to enforce their demand. We think the masters will give in.

"The weavers' trades unions have very much less money in hand than the spinners', certainly not enough to engineer a serious strike."

A valued correspondent writes us from the North of France :—"Our spinning trade is improving, and spinners are obtaining materially better prices for yarns. Should this improvement last, we expect to see a general revival." This is indeed good news, as the depression in France has been very acute.

The offerings from the south are almost all middling and low middling tinged, storm beaten cotton, which people here will not touch. This cotton, will, no doubt, go to New York.

Preparations for the new crop continue very backward. Our friends in Mephis tell us that the ground is scarcely touched, and our Galveston correspondent's news is not very much better. The weather continues too cold. In Texas rain is much needed, and Wednesday's agricultural report says that much early planted cotton has been killed by frost in the southern portion of that state.

In conclusion, spinners must come in in large numbers sooner or later, and sooner or later we think we shall see a serious advance.

Our advice is therefore to be on the Bull side, and to buy cautiously whenever there is a flat market.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 1-4
Bar Silver	28 3-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, April 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, April 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana, left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, April 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, April 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta arrived here this afternoon.

The Florio and Rubbattino S. N. Company's steamer Bormida left Penang for Bombay on the 1st instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st May 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	1	45 p.m.	0	21
Teheran	1	2	50 p.m.	0	10
Suez	1	2	50 p.m.	0	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 1st May, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	14	—	6
,, Karachi	...	43	—	1
,, Madras	—	31	—	4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

FORMAN—NEWTON—April 12, at the Presbyterian Church Lahore, by the Rev J C R Ewing, D D, Rev Henry Forman to Constance Sophie, daughter of the late Rev John Newton M D.

KEER—BETH—April 23, at St Andrew's Church, Madras, by the Rev J N Ogilvie, Senior Chaplain, George Lawson Kerr, M B, C M, Glasgow, Medical Officer, Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company, Munnar, S India, to Annie, only daughter of the late Robert Beith, Esq, Glasgow, and granddaughter of Christopher Moor, Esq, of Cowieheugh, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

ROYAL-DAWSON—LYNCH—April 28, at Peshawar, by the Rev G E Nicolls, Frederick George Royal-Dawson, Executive Engineer State Railways, to Edith Eugenie, eldest daughter of Captain M Lynch, Hampshire Regiment.

DEATH.

COPE—April 24, at Rawalpindi, Francis Haden Cope, M A, eldest son of the Rev F Haden Cope, aged 46 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1899.

The second volume of evidence taken before the Indian Currency Committee opens with Lord Northbrook's testimony in favour of a gold standard for India. The opinion of a former Viceroy, who is also a financial expert on such a subject, necessarily carries great weight. He acknowledges very frankly that in 1893 he had great doubts as to whether it was right to close the Mints, but the full consideration, and the evidence given before the Committee had satisfied him that in view of the impracticability of international bi-metallism it was right to close the Mints in order to change the standard of value from silver to gold. But it would have been wrong to close the Mints without establishing a gold standard. The contention that the Government of India has no right to change the standard of value, Lord Northbrook holds to be quite untenable. Germany and France have done so quite recently ; he might have added that Great Britain did the same in the early years of the present century and has had no reason to regret the change, though it was vehemently denounced at the time as pregnant with ruin. Nor does he believe that closing the Indian Mints has seriously interfered with public or private interests in this country. The holders of bullion were no doubt affected by the drop in the price of silver ; but there must have been a fall in an case, for the price of bullion had been continuously declining for years. On the other hand, the holders of rupees probably benefited by the enhanced value of the coin. The holders of Government paper profited by the rise in its value. Had the Mints continued to function the rupee loans would have fallen to the full extent of the continuous decline in the gold value of silver. Natives of India have invested over twenty-five crores in Government stock, and some of the Native Princes also hold some in it. The Maharajah of Gwalior holds five and a-half crores, and H. H. Holkar a crore of rupee paper. These are two examples, but there are many others. Lord Northbrook shared the general apprehension that the closure of the Mints would be a source of great hardship to the owners of silver ornaments, as they could no longer exchange them for their weight in rupees. He was relieved on that score by the evidence of Sir Antony Macdonell, whom his Lordship described as the highest authority that could be examined by the Commission upon the condition of the North-West Provinces, and one of the very best administrators in India at the present time. Having managed with conspicuous success a serious famine in those provinces, Sir Antony showed that very shortly after that great famine the people were able to pay their land revenue and declared that they did not need any further remissions. The fact appears to be that owing to the better circumstances of the people they keep their hoards in rupees.

We have it on the authority of Indian administrators whose experience has lain outside the wide territories which have been ruled by Sir Antony Macdonell that the ornaments of their women-folk are not regarded as a resource to be counted on in times of difficulty. Those who are sufficiently well off to indulge in such luxuries put by rupees for a rainless day and have besides credit with the Sowcar. The poorer class, labourers and artisans, who are driven to the relief works in times of famine are unable to provide silver bangles for their women-folk, who are satisfied with glass, and brass or other metal. If the closing of the Mints had lowered prices all over India, Lord Northbrook would expect that the agricultural class who pay the land revenue would have been adversely affected, but there is no evidence that the internal trade has been affected by the rise in the value of the rupee, or that there has been any general lowering of prices. As a matter of fact, the price of almost every article produced by the land in India has risen and the cultivator has consequently found it easier to pay his land assessment. Indeed, many people have maintained that the rise in the price of agricultural produce would justify the Government of India in increasing the taxation of the people. Lord Northbrook, however, concurs in the opinion of Sir Antony Macdonell that the contentment of the people depends upon the Land Revenue being easy, the Government standing in the position of landlord over nearly the whole of India. If the land revenue were too high, the Government of India would be in the position of a rack-renting landlord whose tenants live in misery from hand to mouth. The witness is not convinced by the representations of those who hold that the closing of the Mints has injuriously affected our export trade. With famine and plague, a large trade cannot be expected. When the famine passed, there was an immediate recovery, and this year is likely to show as big exports as any of which India has had experience. Naturally with these views Lord Northbrook is distinctly adverse to the re-opening of the Mints, which in his opinion would not only be injurious to the trade and commerce, but to the interest of the people of India. "I come here," his Lordship said, "more to represent the interest of the people of India than anything else, because anyone who has been in the position that I have had the honour to hold, must feel that the duty of those who have to administer India is to look after the general interests of the people." The re-opening of the Mints would involve an increase of taxation, for from eight to ten crores of rupees would have to be found to enable the Government to meet its obligations. That would be a very moderate calculation based on the assumption that the rupee would fall from one and fourpence to a shilling, its silver value being now only ten-pence.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces in his evidence had stated that if the rupee fell to a shilling, to make both ends meet it would be necessary to raise ten or twelve crores by additional taxation. That would mean that the North-West would have to raise two crores, at the risk of producing political discontent that would be an extreme cause of danger. Lord Northbrook acknowledges that it would be possible to increase taxation, but that it would be in the highest degree unwise in respect of the trade of India, of the welfare of the people, and even of the security of the Indian Empire. Since the year 1884, new taxation amounting to six and a-half crores has been imposed, so that the Government of India could not now begin with a clear sheet ; but at a time when a large additional amount of taxation has pressed upon the resources of the taxpayer. The witness in this connection quoted the statement of Mr. O'Conor, that no reductions or remissions of taxation can be voted as a set-off against the taxation which has been imposed since 1886. He dealt incisively with the divers proposals of the advocates of the re-opening of the Mints for new sources of taxation to meet the inevitable deficit. Any tampering with the land-settlements would give ground for an accusation of want of faith against the Government and would be dangerous to the stability of our rule. Mr. Steel's suggestion that the settlement should be shortened from thirty years to ten would be open to the gravest objection, for a year before the re-assessment, and for some time after, everybody concerned is disturbed, and it has been the constant aim of the Government to diminish this evil, which would be enormously increased were there a re-et lement every decade. Mr. Ralli proposed that all the import duty should be trebled, which would presumably entail an equivalent excise upon the Indian cotton manufacture. It is difficult enough, Lord Northbrook observed, to persuade the English cotton interests to accept the present low duties. Were the Government of India to treble them, the House of Commons would interfere and the proposal could not be carried out. Mr. Ralli also suggested a duty on jute and sheilac, and someone else thought a ten per cent. duty on tea would be a legitimate tax. None of these proposals were worth making. Moreover, Lord Mayo, Lord Cromer, and indeed all authorities concurred in the conclusion that heavy taxation must be avoided. What then is to be done Keep the Mints closed, introduce a gold standard with the one and fourpenny ratio. Lord Northbrook would make the large rupee notes convertible into gold. The liability thus incurred would not in his opinion exceed six millions sterling. The note circulation is twenty-five crores, of which less than half is big notes, many of them being held in Government treasuries. Silver coinage would be in general use and would be legal tender to any amount. Lord Northbrook is confident that with the moral, and if necessary the material support, of the Imperial Government, with three crores surplus in the hands of the Government of India as a reserve, the change to a gold standard can be effected without any serious difficulty. We have reason to believe that that is also the opinion of the Currency Committee.

The practice of baiting referees when a certain team failed to win on the football field was a common occurrence a few years ago, but owing to the severe measures taken by the Football Association such rowdyism is now rare. An incident has occurred in Scotland which varies the victim from the referee to the members of the winning team. The "Daily Telegraph," of April 10th, however, contains an account of a match played at Greenock between Morton and Port Glasgow Athletic, between which teams there exists an unpleasant rivalry. The Glasgow Club had the balance of wins in their favour, and were accompanied to Greenock by a large crowd of supporters. The Morton men outplayed their opponents, and within ten minutes of call of time were leading by four goals to one, when the crowd swarmed on to the ground and the teams had to retreat before showers of stones and bottles. A large force of police were for a time useless, and when the disturbance was quelled no less than nineteen constables were injured. Such conduct cannot be too severely condemned. It is cowardly and altogether un-English. In the Association and Northern Union Leagues these occurrences are visited by severe monetary penalties, probably the loss of gate money to the extent of £500 in the first leagues, while in addition the chance of the club's victory is considerably minimised by having to play on foreign soil. For instance, at Swinton, in Lancashire, in a Northern Union Cup Tie the referee, according to the leading papers of the North, gave wrong decisions, not wilfully, but possibly because he was situated in a disadvantageous position when they occurred. There was a hostile demonstration, and in consequence the Swinton ground is suspended. At Glossop, another Lancashire town, where the inhabitants are not noted for a placid temperament, the team has a chance of promotion from the Second to the First League, and two goals were disallowed when playing Buralem Port Vale. It is quite possible this may keep the club back in the junior competition, a fact which the spectators fully realised. They expressed their dissent, but a few years back the referee would certainly have been mobbed. In the instance under notice the authorities will probably withdraw their sanction for the teams to compete again, and the Glasgow ground will undoubtedly be suspended.

The condition of the law of libel in New Zealand seems to be pretty much on a par with that which prevails in this country, but there is less difficulty there apparently in running speculative rascality to earth. A Wellington correspondent just brings to notice some extraordinary proceedings in the Supreme Court there. He chronicles the exposure of a member of the Colonial parliament and a prominent firm of solicitors who leagued together for the prosecution of a series of newspapers for commenting on the conduct of the former and for the division of whatsoever damages they might collect. Mr. Mills, the Government whip, and Messrs. Rogers and Sinclair, a Blenheim firm of solicitors, were the parties in question. It was stated by one newspaper, and its assertions were copied into several others, that Mr. Mills had exerted his political influence for the removal of a police constable in his district. Mr. Mills consulted the lawyers mentioned, and an agreement was made by the the solicitors to pay in any event, as alleged by Mills, all costs and expenses in connection with the prosecution of a number of actions against newspapers for libel, the considération to the solicitors being the party-and-party costs and two-thirds of any damages recovered. So much was clear between them But the question as to who was responsible for costs in cases when the prosecution proved unsuccessful was not quite so satisfactorily arranged. The plaintiff succeeded in one of his actions—against the "Otago Daily Times," —but failed in the next suit—brought against the "Christchurch Press." The solicitors retained the damages and costs in the successful action, but repudiated liability for the costs of the other. Other libel suits were then abandoned, and Mills brought an action against his solicitors for his share of the damages and costs in the first action and for the costs in the action which failed. The solicitors claimed a nonsuit, on the ground that the agreement was an illegal one and they succeeded ; and a nonsuit was also granted them on the point raised by plaintiff for negligence in not informing him that the agreement was illegal. In cases which from time to time have been instituted in India, worse luck, the parties have not always fallen out, and it may be some time before honest men get their own. But we rejoice with our New Zealand contemporaries that Mr. Justice Denniston animadverted strongly upon a member of Parliament and two solicitors arranging to exploit their field for litigation and that the leading newspapers have called upon the Law Society to take immediate action, declaring further that Mr. Mills' connection with the business unfits him for the position of a law maker. We trust the opinions of our contemporaries will be confirmed.

The abnormal weather conditions present last week are throughout giving place to ordinary hot weather pressures which are now normal in Northern India. At the same time temperature has been rising, though it is still slightly below the average, and the in-draught from the Indian Ocean has ceased. It is now probable, therefore, that the disturbance will after all disappear in time not to interfere with the advance of the monsoon current next month.

The s.s. Egypt, with mails of the 21st ultimo, left Aden for Bombay, at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 4 a.m., on Friday next.

Subadar-Major Yasin Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, 24th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Honorary Aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Major Thorold, I. M. S., has taken over charge of the office of Sanitary Commissioner in the N.-W. P. and Oudh from Colonel Thomson, I. M. S.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Martin, 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, is appointed to officiate as Commandant of the 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkes, on leave.

The Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th April 1899 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1898 of 359,207 maunds and Rs. 1,10,351 in the earnings.

The Volunteer Cavalry Tent-pegging tournament has been won this year for the second time consecutively by the Behar Light Horse, the Allahabad Light Horse being second.

Yet another illustration of the need of a Pasteur Institute for India. Mr. Clarke, Sub-Engineer on the Bhatinda and Ferozepore line, was bitten a few days ago by a rabid dog at Khotkapura and has left for Paris.

The traffic returns of the Indian Midland railway for the week ending April 22nd show an increase of about half a lakh of rupees compared with the corresponding week of last year. This brings the aggregate increase for 1899 up to close on 2 3-4 lakhs.

Captain A. W. S. Wingate, 14th Bengal Lancers, whose successful journey overland from Shanghai to Bhamo we recently noticed, has been offered the post of Second-in-Command of the China battalion now being organised at Wei-hai-wei by Captain Bower. Meanwhile Captain Wingate is on his way from Rangoon to Simla, where he will spend a few weeks in writing an account of his journey for the benefit of Government.

The result of the working of Bertillon's system of anthropometry in the Punjab during the past year shows that 19 per cent. of criminals whose antecedents were unknown were identified as habitual offenders with previous convictions varying from 1 to 10 in number. A large percentage of those whose identity was not established were reputed to be residents of Native States, in which the system is not in force.

The Government of India has approved of a hill residence at Maymyo for the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. This points to Maymyo being so far considered a success as a hill station, and as the railway ought to be opened within a year, it bids fair to become the health resort of Burma. Government has been spending much money on barracks, houses, and roads, and many improvements are contemplated in the near future.

During the week ended the 21st April heavy snow fell on the hills in Dir and Chitral. Seven and a-half feet of new snow are reported. The Lowarai road to the foot of Lowarai on the Dir side, which had just been repaired preparatory to the march of the reliefs, and the road has again been extensively damaged by slips and boulders. Under the circumstances the postponement of the despatch of the reliefs is a matter for congratulation, as otherwise much trouble would have been experienced in crossing the Lowarai.

On the night of the 17th April a dak-runner and four levies carrying the Chitral mails took refuge from the snow in a masjid at Khan Kot above Mirgah. An avalanche came down over them while they were in the masjid. The levies managed to escape, but the dak-runner was buried. A reserve party found his body crushed beneath a wooden beam. The mail bags were recovered. The local "mullahs" made capital of the incident, explaining to their following that the reason that the dak-runner was killed, while the levies escaped, was that the former was carrying a load which belonged to unbelievers.

The services of Captain H. G. Maxwell, 16th B. C. Lieut. J. M. T. Hogg, 9th Gurkhas, Lieut. J. C. M. Wheeler, 28th Punjab Infantry, Lieut. F. B. Hill 34th Pioneers, Lieut. Preston, 40th Pathans, and Lieut. Sproule, 1st Bengal Lancers, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for plague protection duty. Two of these officers are at Lucknow, and the others act as Sanitary officers at Ghazipore, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Meerut. Their deputation is purely precautionary, as no authenticated case of plague has yet been reported in the North-West Provinces.

The death is reported of Mr. Robert Hugh Ryves, I.C.S., on board the P. and O. Himalaya in the Red Sea. The deceased gentleman, who had been Home on three months' leave, was returning to India and was to have transhipped from the Himalaya to the Clyde, which arrived in Bombay on Saturday. Mr. Ryves joined the Indian Civil Service on the 20th November, 1891, and was posted to the Central Provinces and made an Assistant Commissioner. At the time he went on leave he was an Assistant Commissioner of the second class and stationed at Chhindwara, while he was also officiating as Deputy Commissioner, third class.

Early this month the first volumes of the British Anthologies series, edited by Prof. Edward Arber, will be published by Mr. Henry Frowde. The whole series, which the editor claims to be the first adequate attempt ever made towards a historical national anthology, will contain about 2,500 entire poems and songs written by some 300 poets. Each volume is distinguished by the name of the chief poet of the period dealt with, and the Shakespeare, Jonson and Milton Anthologies will be issued first. The books have been printed in large type, on good paper, cover specially designed by Mr. A. A. Turbay, their price will bring them within the reach of a

It is stated that the will of Mr. J. Archer, the maker, who died at Mussoorie the other day, has been proved for seven lakhs of rupees. Archer, a Mussoorie correspondent, was an American who originally came out to India as advance for a theatrical company and in this capacity led all over the country. After the breaking this company, he and a partner started as book in a very small way on borrowed capital about five years ago. In the course of three or four years they acquired substantial profits and were able not only to extend their business, but to put up the large deposit required by the Calcutta Turf Club, and had sufficient working capital for betting at the Calcutta races. After this the firm steadily prospered.

So far as forest servey work is concerned in the Bengal Presidency the Survey Department proper will in future join forces with the Survey officers of the Forest Department, the amalgamation being known as the "Forest Survey of the Bengal Presidency." The Inspector General of Forests will determine the sphere of work and scrutinise the annual budgets, while the establishment in its actual working will be under the general and professional control of the Surveyor-General of India. The Party will absorb, as far as may be considered advisable, any or all detachments of the present Forbes Survey Branch working in Burma, and the officer in charge will be placed in charge of all Forest Surveys in Burma and be under the administrative charge of the Superintendent of Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency. The party will be stationed at Dehra during the off season.

Anti-plague inoculations have become very popular in the Jullundur district says a contemporary where over 4,000 people in the infected area have submitted themselves to the process. Whole villages, such as Malpur, Garcha and Buhara have been inoculated. The popularity of the operation seems to be, in great part, due to the fact that after six days the villagers can get passes allowing them to leave the village if they submit to the disinfection of their clothes and themselves. In some cases a fair number of inoculated people applied for passes ; but in others, such as Malpur, where over 500 people were protected, only one man subsequently applied for a pass. In this case the power to leave the village, if they should require to do so, was all that the people wanted. Having got the power they never used it. The harvest operations which have been going on for the last few weeks, and which are now nearly completed, are probably an important factor in keeping the people confined to their own lands.

An Aden correspondent says "the Resident left Aden on the 11th of April in H. M. S. Racoon on a trip to Socotra, coming back by Kishm and Sohait on the Arabian coast. I hear this trip was to settle certain troubles which have occurred in this part of our protectorate during the last two years, and which seem to have been quite forgotten by the Sultan of Kishm. The site for the light-house on the end of Socotra Island, where the fatal wreck of the s.s. Aden took place in 1896 has been decided upon, and the Sultan of Socotra seems to have agreed with the conditions of its being built, although I think I am right in saying that these conditions were agreed to fifteen years ago. The Resident returned on April 19, after, I hear, successfully accomplishing his object. During the last few days two French deserters from Djibouti have turned up in Aden, and I believe a great difficulty has occurred as to what to do with them. Stating that they deserted on account of ill-treatment, they arrived without any money. They have great ideas, however, and think either enlisting in the English Army or colonizing India.

A marked increase in both imports and exports is the chief feature of the statistics relating to the rail and river-borne trade of the Punjab for the quarter ended 31st December last. The total increase in maunds is 1,424,674, consisting of 975,270 exports and 449,404 imports. The actual totals for the quarter were—imports 4,138,563, and exports 4,792,146. This represents an increase in total trade of 19 per cent., which shows that the province is recovering the ground lost during the period of scarcity that prevailed in 1897 and 1898. The principal increase in rail-borne imports occurs under the head Jowar and Bajra, which were answerable for an increase of 383 thousands of maunds ; 47,000 more maunds of European cotton piece-goods were imported than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year ; refined sugar was 51,000 maunds in excess and unrefined 83,000, the latter coming chiefly from the North-West Provinces. Amongst the exports there was a large increase in wheat—over a million maunds, but raw cotton, grains, and unrefined sugar show considerable decreases. It will thus be seen that the large excess in total exports is almost entirely due to the great increase in the output of wheat.

Ratan Nath Pundit cannot be altogether unknown to fame observes the "Pioneer," for he tells us in a letter in a Lucknow paper that since he left "the insalubrious climate of Hyderabad," "so much unfavourable to his constitution" for Naini Tal, "lots of stories have been about, the first to begin with being that I had joined the majority and was already an inmate of the island of the blessed" ; but everybody does not know that the Pundit has "shaken off lethargy and galvanised himself in to activity," even to the extent of writing a novel. And such a novel ! The "Gor-i-Ghariban," the author tells us, is "truly romantic," and that we may not doubt his word he adds that it treats "of high hills, lofty mountains, stupendous rocks, landslips, thunder and lightning, snowfalls, big lakes, large rivers, hill streams, snow clad peaks, vast oceans, big ships, shipwrecks, battle fields, warfare, seizes, bombardment of forts, torpedoes, etc." After this it is quite easy to believe that "this is the first kind of novel" the Pandit "ever wrote before." We are even justified in hoping that it will not be the last kind he will write behind, for the "Malakul Mant," or "Angel of Death," is nearly complete, and the "Pir-i-Naba-ligh" is on the Pandit's desk. This last will be awaited with expectation mingled with misgiving, for we are told that the idea is taken from real life, "a juggle-eyed and pug-nosed antediluvian fool marrying a Cherub of sweet seventeen." Who's who ?

The popularity and unique position in the public esteem held by Miss Helen Gould is becoming daily more noticeable. She is to receive an album containing the autograph signatures of three thousand American soldiers and sailors who took part in the war, where her patriotism and womanly spirit are remembered by everybody. The album is handsomely illuminated, and the autographs, in interesting diversity, are pasted in. Most of the names are written in camps and hospitals. They extend from General Wheeler, the brilliant cavalry leader, and Colonel Roosevelt, of the Rough Riders, and now Governor of New York State, down to the illiterate scrawls of the rawest recruits. The address speaks of the profound gratitude with which the name of Helen M. Gould is held as one of the highest types of American womanhood.

I stated some time ago (says Mr. Labouchere in "Turth") that the Queen contemplates altering the routine of the Court, which would in the future go to Osborne from Windsor at Whitsuntide, return to Windsor for July, and then proceed to Balmoral until the middle of November, the result being that there would be only one annual journey for Her Majesty to Scotland and back. The change will not be carried out this year in consequence of the intended visit of the German Emperor to Cowes, as Her Majesty must be in residence at Osborne while her grandson is staying in the Solent. The Emperor is to be accompanied to Cowes by the Empress, the Crown Prince William, and Prince Eitel Frederic and it is probable that they will arrive from Kiel in the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern one Monday, July 24, in which case the Emperor will carry out his long-intended visit to Goodwood races. The Emperor is to live on board his yacht, but the Empress and her sons will be the guests of the Queen at Osborne, where there are to be State banquets in the new Durbar room, and other entertainments. It is expected that the Imperial visit will extend over twelve days, the Emperor and Empress leaving Cowes on Saturday, August 5. It is probable that on leaving the Solent the Hohenzollern will proceed to Aberdeen, as the Empress is anxious to spend a few weeks on Upper Deeside, and the Queen will lend her Abergeldie Castle for the time. In this case the younger children will come over from Germany to join their mother at Abergeldie.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PROMISED REFORMS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

President Kruger, in his speech at the opening of the Volksraad, said he hoped during the present session to submit proposals regarding the Franchise, Mining Rights, and the Dynamite question.

The President also announced that it had been decided to enforce the Indian Locations Resolutions from the 1st July.

PRESS OPINIONS ON THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The German press welcomes the Anglo-Russian agreement as a guarantee of peace.

Some French newspapers express the same view, while others question whether Russia has not ignored French interests.

The English press is somewhat reserved in commenting on the announcement pending the publication of details.

CANADA AND THE ALL BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE.

Canada is greatly dissatisfied with the Imperial decision regarding the Pacific Cable, as the Canadians wanted a joint contribution in the ownership of the cable and not an agreement for subsidizing a Company.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The death is announced of the Duke of Beaufort.

[The late Henry Charles Fitz-Roy Somerset was the 8th Duke of Beaufort. For the first of the Beauforts one must go back to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who was a son of Edward III. He married Catherine Swinford, and their sons took the name of Beaufort from a French castle in which they were born, the second being Cardinal Beaufort, immortalised in Shakespeare's "Henry VI." The wealth of the family was derived from the marriage of a Beaufort with the heiress of Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and to get at his parentage we go back to our Henry I., whose natural son was the first Herbert of history. Through this marriage large estates in South Wales came into the Beaufort family, and on the strength of this marriage the Beaufort family seem to have rested, for never again do they do anything worthy of note. One of them spent £300,000 in the cause of Charles I., and another dabbled in science. The first Beaufort who was created a Duke gets into Macaulay's history on account of his wealth and magnificence. Some idea of his position is gained from the fact that nine tables were spread every day under his roof for 200 persons. A crowd of gentlemen and pages were under the orders of his steward. The fame of his kitchen, cellar, kennels, and stables was spread all over England. From his day to the present the ducal house has been known for little else but its devotion to sport, which has only been equalled by its devotion to the Tory cause. The late Duke was born in 1824, and was educated at Eton. He married in 1845 Lady Georgina, daughter of the Earl Howe. He was Conservative M. P. for East Gloucestershire, 1846-53. He was Master of the Horse in Lord Derby's Ministries, 1858-9 1866-68. He was editor of the Badminton Library, and wrote most of the volume on "Driving."]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with mails of the 21st instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day.

RAILWAY PROGRESS IN MADRAS.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Particulars to hand of Railway progress in the Madras Presidency show that great as have been the additions made to the mileage of open lines of Railway in Southern India of late years, even greater advance may be expected in future, thanks to the support given by the Imperial Government in developing communications of this part of the country. The South India Railway has lately had sanction, and grants of 17 lakhs of rupees to commence the metre-gauge lines from Madura to Pamban (105 miles) and between Tinnevelly and Quilon (193 miles), called the Travancore Railway. In deference to that, the Native States, who are marching with the times, have accepted the responsibility of building the portion (about half) lying within their own territory.

The South Indian Railway are also building short branches from Negapatam to Nagore, an offshoot to protect British territory lying adjacent to the French Karekal Settlement. The Madras Railway have the Calicut-Cannanore line of 65 miles or the 5ft. 6in. gauge under construction, and they have last month opened a short line from Arcot to Ranipet, to serve, among other interests, a large sugar factory, which has unfortunately just transfered its business elsewhere. The metre-gauge tract line leading to the Nilgiris is still unopened, persistent ill-fortune having attended this line since its inception many years ago.

Of lines undertaken by private or local enterprise besides that in the Travancore State, may be added a metre-gauge line of 64 miles, to be built by the State of Cochin and just sanctioned by the Government of India; the line from Mutapet southwards to Avadayarkoil, some 51 miles, also of metre gauge, and to be built by the energetic Local Board of Tanjore from a special tax instituted by Sir Henry Stokes many years ago. This Board are now joint proprietors with the local Government of some 100 miles of the line, earning a good dividend, and their example might well be followed in other parts of India.

Lastly, there are the light lines, one near the Chilka Lake, undertaken by the Raja of Parlakimedi, and another to connect the South Indian Railway with the Palni Hills and station of Kodaikonal. Altogether this represents some 500 miles of line of different gauges under construction. This question of gauge is to Madras as to the rest of India a very vexed one. Pressure has been put by the Government of India to at once alter the 5 feet 6 inches gauge of the Madras Railway from Erode westwards to metre-gauge, but this is not the whole question to be considered. When the Ceylon Government will bring their Railway, presumably on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge, to the Adams Bridge, as it certainly will sooner or later, the rearrangement of the gauges of the Southern India Railways will have to be considered *en bloc*, and this consideration will be materially facilitated after the time when the Madras Railway falls in for purchase in 1905, when should the Imperial Government take it over they will have a free hand in settling once for all in the best interest of the districts, towns and traders the gauges and systems of the network of lines at present served by the Madras, South Indian, and Southern Mahratta lines; and before that time comes it is to be hoped these two last named Railways will be joined up by the Erode-Mysore connection.

SEVERE STORM IN CALCUTTA.

IMMENSE DAMAGE.

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

A storm broke over Calcutta on Saturday evening, and caused a good deal of damage, both in town and the suburbs. Several trees were blown down, while windows and glass-shutters of several buildings were damaged. The roof of the Sealdah police outpost was blown away, also the roof of the market in Chingrihatta and a portion of a corrugated iron shed at Raja Bazaar. There was, however, no injury to life.

The storm was accompanied with heavy rain and hail.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

REASSURING RETURNS.

Plague returns continue reassuring, being twelve fresh cases on Saturday, with no deaths.

Eight deaths from plague which occurred on previous dates were reported.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Brigadier-General Wodehouse, commanding Presidency District, is likely to be promoted to Major-General shortly.

Captain Galindo, 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment, will be retired on pension in June next, on attaining the prescribed age.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie and Captain Harman, both I. M. S., have been granted eight and twelve months' leave, respectively.

Captain Statham, A. M. C., is posted for plague duty.

Lieutenant Gillam, R. E., reverts to the Home Establishment next October.

Major W. W. Baker, R.E., is transferred from Bombay to the Punjab, Military Works.

Captain D. L. Mallaby, R.E., is posted to Bombay, Military Works Department.

Captain Honison Craufurd, 7th Bombay Infantry, officiates as D.A.A.-G., District Staff, Bombay Command, vice Major Cahusac, on leave.

Captain Skinner, Royal Sussex, officiates as Station Staff Officer, Bombay Command, vice Major Wilkinson, officiating as D.A.A.G.

Second Lieutenant Burke, Unattached List, officiates as Wing Officer, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

THE RECENT MILL ACCIDENT.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.

RANGOON, MAY 1.

Two more of the men injured in Friday's mill accident have died, and four are in a precarious condition.

This morning, the Magistrate delivered judgment, returning it for trial before the Sessions. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are charged with attempted arson of their shop, which is alleged to have been grossly over-insured.

SIR M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, M.P., ON INDIAN TOPICS.

AT the annual meeting of the Exeter Junior Constitutional Union, on the 10th April, the principal speaker, as mentioned by our London correspondent in his letter, was Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree, M.P., who delivered an interesting address on "Indian Topics."

Before dealing with his subject, the speaker said he could not refrain from expressing his deep sympathy at the loss exeter was about to suffer by the resignation of Sir Stafford Northcote. He had had an acquaintance with Sir Stafford Northcote, whom he held in the highest respect—(applause),—and in bygone days he had held in the greatest esteem his illustrious father. He (the speaker) could not help thinking that the withdrawal of Sir Stafford Northcote from the representation of Exeter would be a distinct loss to the citizens, but at the same time he had no doubt that his own love for the people of Exeter had been taken into consideration in coming to the resolution that he had with regard to the matter; and he would rather express the hope that the successor whom they were going to have to Sir Stafford Northcote was worthy to walk in his footsteps and to command a larger majority than their present member was at the present time enjoying. Sir Edgar Vincent had an historic name; and he had done

BRILLIANT SERVICE

in other parts of the country and had gained prestige in various parts of the globe. He thought they could make many a worse mistake then in returning by a large majority a man of that high standing, if he came forward and offered himself as their canditate. Continuing, the speaker remarked that under the present Unionist Government the kingdom's relations with foreign nations has vastly improved, and were never so satisfactory as at the present time. He specially referred to that fact because after all the bold of a nation on dependencies and colonies rested greatly upon the position the nation occupied in regard to its neighbours. Therefore every lover of Imperial Britain could not help rejoicing in the fact that to-day Great Britain held a position among the nations of the earth which was one of supreme importance and great strength. (Applause.) The great factor in this improved state of affairs was our understanding with America. The statesmanship of Lord Salisbury had in a masterful manner overcome many difficulties that had been notoriously existing between America and this country; and the present cordial understanding was due to his great foresight, supplemented up to a recent date by Lord Curzon. He thought the forthcoming Peace Conference would do an immense amount of good. In dealing with

INDIAN TOPICS,

the lecturer claimed that the effect of British rule in India was the creation of an over-lordship of all contending factions, and the inauguration of an era of peace and security which India had never known before. He regretted, however, that the educational facilities afforded should have assumed too much of an academical and too little of an industrial character. He considered the educational policy of Britain in India had hitherto been a blunder which tended to keep India poor and raise up a difficulty which was increasing day by day, and which, unless faced, must be a great danger ultimately to British rule in India. He rejoiced exceedingly that the question was being taken in hand, especially by Lord Curzon, and suggested that if the industrial resources of India were properly developed poverty would be prevented and prosperity assured. In other respects British administration had been a stupendous success. He urged the importance of cultivating and maintaining friendly relations with the natives and of preventing the management of India becoming a party question.

On the motion of Mr. Pring, seconded by Mr. A. J. Mackey, a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to see the letter in this morning's paper over the signature of "An old Resident" concerning the work of the Improvement Trust, though I do not agree with his remarks with reference to the approaches to the city. But that by the way. I do believe that the Trust has begun at the wrong end, and had I thought it possible they would have ventured to interfere with the Maidan and Esplanade, I for one would strongly have objected to the Trust ever coming into existence. The main object of the creation of the Trust is correctly stated by your correspondent, and I am glad he has called attention to the proceedings of that body. If reporters were admitted to the meetings we should then know who is responsible for these extraordinary proposals and who is willing to stand by the public in its demand that whatsoever portions of Bombay are good shall be left untouched, and whatsoever portions are bad shall be improved. If I correctly read the report of the former meeting, Government did politely intimate to the Trust that this was none of their duty. But the intimation was too polite to be forcible. Let them clearly give the Trust to understand that their duty is to give us a healthy city, and if they must peddle with the Fort, let them look at Meadows Street and Apollo Street, and then go down Bazaar Gate. Marine Lines and Cooperage must not be dealt with in a hurry. We do not yet repose that degree of confidence in the Trust which the Trust would perhaps like, and it must be borne in mind that one hurried step in the disposition of the land now under discussion would irremediably destroy Bombay. Footling with fountains and moving monuments is altogether futile. For some years past too little attention has been given to æsthetic considerations in the development of the place, and a fair city is in imminent danger of disfiguration. Unfortunately the people have little or no voice in the matter. They must have more and improved means of knowing exactly what is done and by whom at those monthly meetings of which we hear nothing until weeks afterwards. One day we may wake up to find that endless mischief has been done. The Trust has compared the open spaces of our city with those of English towns, and they have apparently studied up kindred questions. Can they tell us if the Improvement Trusts elsewhere sit with closed doors and if they too commenced to "improve" their cities by neglecting the slums and tampering with quarters that require no alteration?—Yours, &c.,

AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

May 1.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

COLD AND SOCIALLY UNEVENTFUL.

COUNCIL BILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

THE past week has been cold and from a social point of view uneventful. Official functions have not yet begun, while private ones are still of the small and early type. The leave season has brought a large number of summer visitors, but summer itself tarries, and everyone is still wrapped in warmest clothes and sunny corners are at a premium. Influenza, too, is here and keeps the doctors busy. A gymkhana at Annandale, it is true, is advertised for next Saturday, and two performances at the theatre are promised in the near future, but as yet a school cricket match has been about the biggest event.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar was to have come up, but we now hear he is to go to Darjeeling instead, a change of plans that not only deprives us of the company of this popular Chief, but is also likely to render two good houses in the centre of the station available for other people—no mean consideration this in these days of overcrowding. The houses I refer to are Kennedy House, which was occupied by the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal when he was Home Member of Council, and which had been reserved this year for the party from Cooch Behar; while the other is Kennedy Lodge, which was to have been utilised for the staff. Of other matters of local interest I must not omit to mention the appointment of Mr. P. Donaldson to the vacant Municipal Chairmanship, a selection upon which everyone is agreed the station is much to be congratulated.

The Municipality, by the way, takes extraordinarily good care of us as it is. That is admitted, nay asserted on every side. If unbeknownst, the syces are letting the stable refuse pile up in the corners, or the cook is gathering a vancid heap beside the kitchen door, if a drain has blocked itself up or a crack appeared in the khud under the servants' godowns, timely warning is sure to arrive in the shape of a printed paper, and when you enquire in wonder how the Municipality knows things about your premises of which you yourself are not aware, the bearer speaks of a "committee saheb" who came and looked at some weird hour before chota hazri when the crows in the rhododendrons were still arranging the business of the day. All this and a great deal more we owe to the municipality. Some people find it annoying, but to me it is a distinct comfort and solace to know that I must ask permission to build a bathroom or to cut down a tree. It is so satisfactory to be assured that nobody else can do it at his pleasure either. I am quite certain that the other fellow whose domain adjoins mine is not a person of half my discretion. I am rejoiced to think he is kept well in hand with his bathrooms and his choppers. With this in view I submit in the most filial spirit to the rule and guidance of the station fathers; but there is one little thing I should like to point out to them. There is a very attractive but not over-safe road on the far side of Jakko, and known to all the world through our only kipling as the "Ladies Mile." It is practically the only sketch in Simla where one can get a gallop with a good conscience. The reason it is not over-safe is that the black and forbidding rock budges out over the road just where the khud is dizziest and ponies do not like this. It is almost impossible to keep them well to the left when the left lies under this alarming wall, which Providence clearly designed either to fall upon them or to eat them. To blow away the mass until it recedes like ordinary khud sides would be a work for which posterity would send up grateful praises, but the expense of course suggests that the praises of posterity might come too high. The wall protecting riders from the khud might be raised a foot without costing much, greatly adding confidence to the timid and idiotic animals which the Lord has given us to ride: but the improvement I had in mind is even simpler than that. About half way along the road is a large stone. It lies at the side of the road, and I have never seen any coolie performing rights to it or even sitting on it. Doubtless it is a cold stone; it is certainly a terrifying one to every pony I have ever taken past it. It is such a forbidding stove that it suggests fear of other stones, and there are others, singly and in heaps, in different parts of the road. A pony who will canter past water-carts, Simla furniture on coolies' backs—and this is indeed terrible—men sleeping on the roadside, the band of the highlanders in kilts, an excellency's carriage or a horn blowing mail tonga, will swerve and shy at a silent ominous waiting stone. In a manner he is right, the stone has no business to be there, and things that cannot account for themselves are apt to be about for no good. Not only on the "Ladies Mile," but in various other places lie these foolish things. one of alarming size is to be passed on the far side of Observatory Hill, just where the view is finest; and the curious thing about it is, that these stones have lain undisturbed certainly for three years—I can vouch for that—and probably for ten. It may be urged that there is nothing insanitary about stones, the health of the station is not involved in their removal, but that is not the point. Personally, I think I would prefer to be taken off by typhoid to the more painful process of rolling down a khud with an animal that considers it his only method of escape from a lump of rock. Moreover, it is a small thing in the performance, and a great many people would be obliged if it could be attended to.

Of other announcements, that of the new rules for the lending of Church of England churches for Presbyterian and Wesleyan worship, restores to the ecclesiastical authorities the duty of making the arrangements. The Bishop of the diocese is manifestly a more suitable person than the secular government for deciding what is or is not appropriate in this respect, and the Government of India have undoubtedly done wisely in divesting themselves of responsibility in this matter. Their leaving the final appeal in cases of dispute to be decided by the head of the church in India, will no doubt be criticised in some quarters, though the broad-mindedness of the views held by Dr. Weldon upon the subject is known; the fact, however, that the new rules appear in the "Gazette" over the signature of so good a Presbyterian as Mr. Fraser should be sufficient guarantee that the interests of denominations outside the Church of England will be protected.

The tussle that has been going on between the Secretary of State and the money market over council bill prices during the past week, has not been without its echoes even in these hills. We are reminded of the currency question too, not only by the slightly increased number of rupees the last school bill for one's boys at home took to settle, but by the return to his old appointment here of Mr. J. E. O'Conor, whose well informed evidence before the Commission has been so often noticed in your columns. News again of the evidence given by Lord Farrer is also leaking out, and is attracting some comment, owing to the extent this erstwhile supporter of the Lindsay scheme seems to have fallen away from his first attitude in the matter. It is true that the position has also changed. The Secretary of State, however, is now financed far ahead of his requirements, while the two million sterling, to which the reserve of gold in the treasuries has grown since Sir James Westland's Budget statement, is available to be shipped home in case of need at any time. With the demand for the remittances for the wheat traffic, therefore, which, despite renewed plague scare and depreciated prices, is reported to be going on actively on the Bombay side of India, the impression is growing that with any sort of firmness on the part of Government there is no danger of exchange dropping appreciably. This is altogether apart from any results likely to follow from the Currency Commission's own deliberations, people having almost given up expecting its already long deferred report.

A BIG *jirgah* was held in the fortified serai at Lundi Kotal last Tuesday to discuss the question of the cattle raid made early in the month. All but forty goats had been returned, but the delinquents—the Khusrogis—refused to pay for these. Pressure was, however, brought to bear on them by the Zakka Khels who threatened to raid their villages unless they immediately complied with the condition imposed, all was then amicably settled; but the matter is worthy of note as being the first occasion that we have been indebted to the Zakka Khels for the solution of our difficulties over the border.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE QUORN HUNTSMAN'S RETIREMENT.

LONDON ATHLETIC MEETING.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CHALLENGE CUPS.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL AND CUP TIES.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

No importance need be attached to the fluky defeat of Holocauste at Maisons Laffitte last week. The colt was backward, and ought to have been kept at home, considering the number and value of his engagements, but he would have won if he had been better ridden, the jockey having waited a great deal too long, with the result that he just failed to get up. Holocauste is said to be a certain starter at Epsom, but if he is to run at Chantilly on the previous Sunday, he will have no chance of winning. Lord William Beresford has Jolly Tar in the Derby but this colt is no flyer, and he will be more at home in some race where he will have an advantage in the weights as at Lingfield indeed, where he has a breeding allowance of 9 lbs. and a 5 lb. maiden allowance besides. Sibola easily defeated Jolly Tar in a trial over a mile. Mr. Douglas Baird's dark colt, Mazagan, is one of the best looking three-year-olds at Newmarket, and no horse moves better. He is entered for the Derby, but he will scarcely be in real racing trim so soon. Desmond has been backed at outside prices for the Derby during the last fornight, but he has not a thousand to one chance for the Derby, as he is deficient in stamina.

A gathering of exceptional interest in the hunting world took place at Quorn Hall on Monday when Tom Firr, who is universally acknowleged to have been one of the greatest huntsmen of the present century, was made the recipient of a handsome testimonial in recognition of his valued services as huntsman to the Quorn pack for the long period of twenty-seven years. It will be recalled that during the last cub hunting campaign Firr met with an accident which proved to be of so serious a character as to necessitate his retirement from the post which he had filled so long and so honourably, and it was only natural that past and present members of the Quorn should wish to acknowledge in some substantial shape their appreciation of the remarkable skill he has displayed in his endeavours to show good sport and to uphold the prestige of the premier pack of the shires. If evidence were needed of Firr's popularity it was conclusively proved by the fact that nearly 400 persons subscribed to the testimonial, including the Prince of Wales and many of the leading nobility of the land. Firr's friends and admirers assembled in strong force to see the ceremony, and amongst those present were Captain and Mrs. Burns Hartopp, Lord Belper, Lord Crawshaw, Lord Ernest St. Maur, Mr. Hussey Packe and Lady Alice Packe, Mr. Charles and Lady Hilda M. Neil, Major Hon. and Mrs. Tennant, Hon. Alen and Mrs. Pennington, General Chippendale, Colonel and Mrs. Cholmondeley, Colonel Baldock, Mr. Arthur Prior, Mr. C. J. Phillips, Mrs. Hillyard, Mr. J. Gee, Mr. R. Millington Knowles, Major Peake, Mr. Cradock, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Bell, Mr. Clifford Chaplin and Miss Paget. In making the presentation Lord Belper said there was no one who valued more highly than himself the privilege of taking part in that interesting occasion when they had assembled to do honour to one who had been so successfully associated with the fortunes of the Quorn Hunt for such a large number of years, and who had won the esteem and admiration of every one who had ever hunted in the country. He believed he was correct in saying no other Quorn huntsman had ever held the position for so long, and he had become quite an institution in the country. His Lordship paid a high tribute to Firr's capabilities as a huntsman, and to his excellent character and straightforward conduct, and concluded by asking his acceptance of a massive silver and salver cheque for £3,200. The total amount subcribed was £3,330, and the list was being kept open, so a further sum would be presented on a future occasion.

The League tournament is rapidly approaching a finish, and still it cannot be exactly said which will be the top and bottom clubs when all is over. Liverpool have again gone to the top, but it by no means follows that they will stay there. They may, perhaps, do so until the date of their replayed fixture with the Villa on the 29th, when there will be a bigger crowd at Aston Lower Grounds than witnessed the International on Saturday last.

Liverpool had Derby County for visitors on Saturday afternoon, and as may be imagined, the Anfielders were desperately anxious to secure both points, but Derby held their own until the game was well advanced. Towards the end their defence went all to pieces, the consequence being that Liverpool won by as many as four goals to none. This gives them a lead of a couple of points over the Villa, who, however, have a match in hand. Liverpool have also improved their goal average, and it looks like being a tremendous close struggle for the Championship. Three of the lowest clubs in the table were engaged in the League, and it shows how alive they are to the dangers of the situation that they were all alike on the victorious side. I should be inclined to give the Bolton Wanderers first honours. True, they caught the Forest in a decimated condition, but this is all in the game, and it was a feather in their caps that they should be able to win at Nottingham. The Wanderers only lost one goal, and that came from a penalty that they did not relish by any means. Bolton are not yet absolutely beyond hope, but they have three stiff engagements in Preston and Bury away and Aston Villa at home. Preston North End knew that a good deal depended on the issue of their return with West Bromwich Albion, and they laid themselves out accordingly. North End have now four points more than Sheffield Wednesday, with a game more to play, so that they are apparently perfectly safe. Early in the week Blackburn Rovers pulled off a distinctly creditable victory at Sunderland, where visitors are seldom triumphant. Saturday saw them again up North, but this time fortune did not smile on their efforts. As was the case on the Wearside, there was only a goal in it, but this was placed opposite the name of Newcastle United, who may now be considered out of danger. In fact, they cannot be headed by either of the two lowest clubs. Bury have latterly been making merry at the expense of the Nottingham members of the League. Not content with beating the Forest in the lace capital, the Gigg-laners served out the same sauce to the other Notts club on Saturday. They are just now much more fortunate than Everton, who have struck a vein of ill-luck, and cannot get out of it. They were a goal wrong at Stocke, this being their third defeat in succession.

The stereotyped phrase "Beaten but not disgraced" has never had a finer application than in respect of the Scots at Birmingham on Saturday. Granted that the work England did in attack might have had better results, but that was more the fault of the Englishmen themselves. On the other hand, the representatives of the Thistle did sufficient to send a good many people away from the match under the impression that if they had managed to work the result out to 2-2, the honours of the day would have been justly divided. England gained a great advantage in winning the toss scored twice with the wind, and Scotland, when their turn came, once. I thought, however, that the better and the nearer attempts which the Blues made, with the breeze behind them, and when they were fighting an uphill battle, just about equalised the greater number of threatening advances which the English front made in the face of the wind. The conditions were such that no one taking part in field work, save perhaps the English back, Crabtree, was able to show off to the top of his form, and the brilliant flashes which are usually associated with a meeting of the recognised champions were conspicuously lacking.

The four hundred excursionists from Deven to Newcastle pretty well lost their heads with the joy caused by Devonshire at last securing the championship of England. It was the keenest and most punishing game the county has ever taken part in, and its kaleidoscopic character rendered it madly exciting to onlookers. There had been a fear that Devon would fail through lack of weight in the packs, but they counter-balanced this by unfailing energy, whilst the perfect marking and tackling of the visiting three-quarters completely killed the efforts of the home quartette. Though the weather was wintry for the visit of the Devon team to Newcastle, they thoroughly enjoyed themselves. They were impressed with the fairness and enthusiasm of the spectators, had a wholesome respect for the Northumberland team, and after the game were entertained right royally. Two Newcastle shipowners, one Captain Stephens, a Devonian, and the other Mr. J. Lockie, the adopted Unionist candidate for the Stonehouse constituency, issued invitations to about a hundred to dine at the Assembly Rooms. This was the most representative and festive football function in Newcastle since the first memorable visit of Newport, about six years ago. Everything was well done, the company was happily met, and the hosts had the satisfaction of entertaining a couple of county teams of rather exceptional calibre and high social qualities.

The Yorkshire Challenge Cup Competition has now reached its final stage, and at Keighley on Saturday next Sowerby Bridge and Alverthorpe will meet to decide which shall hold the "old tin pot" for the next twelve months. Sowerby Bridge had to meet last year's winners (Ossett) on Saturday at Shipley, and by means of superior back play they scored a clever victory by 13 points to nothing. Sowerby Bridge have deafeated practically the pick of the Yorkshire Union clubs in their passage to the final. Their victims include Keighley, Castleford (whom they beat at the third attempt), Bingley, and Ossett. In Alverthorpe they have a well-balanced and capable team, but most judges think Sowerby Bridge are a little the better side, and that the old Cup will this time go into the Calder Valley. It has only been there once before, and that was when Brighouse Rangers won it.

Oldham are now greatly fancied for the Northern Union Cup. They won their match in splendid fashion against Widnes on Saturday, and demonstrated beyond doubt their skill and cleverness in every section of the team. The pleasure of Leigh's brilliant victory over Leeds Parish Church was marred by an unfortunate accident to Jim Coleman, one of their three-quarters. Near the close of the game, in taking the ball from a penalty kick near his own lines, Coleman collided with one of his own colleagues, and in the fall his leg snapped below the knee. Leigh, by the way, played a great game, especially forward and at half-back, and convinced the doubting Yorkshiremen that their previous week's victory over Batley was no fluke. The city of Leeds has been a fateful spot to the Hull team this football season. Only once have they done anything worthy of their name there, and that was when they defeated Hunslet five or six weeks ago. For this result Hunslet obtained ample revenge on Saturday, for they outplayed and outstayed the talented combination from Hull, and won by nine points to nothing. The Hunslet line has not been crossed once in the Cup-ties, and the only point scored against them was a dropped goal by Maryport. Anyone who saw their splendid tackling against Hull will quite understand why no team has managed to score a try against them. It is highly probable they will win the cup.

The most interesting meeting of the London Athletic Club's season was almost spoiled by the weather. Under favourable circumstances there would have been many more than a thousand spectators at Stamford Bridge on Saturday afternoon. Of course, the great attraction was the meeting of the Public Schoolboys in their eight challenge cup races. In some respects the entries for these challenge cup races were hardly equal in quality to those of previous years. At the same time it would be scarcely fair to apply the test of comparative times; for the conditions on Saturday were about as disagreeable as they possibly could be. Cold showers fell at the start, and though the weather cleared the strong wind was dead against the accomplishment of fast times. G. E. Barry, of St. Paul's, was seen to more advantage than any other youngster. He has certainly learned how to run, and has a splendid stride and action. His winning time in the Half mile (2 min. 6 1-5sec.) was better than his time in 1897, but not quite so good as he did last year. Barry also won the Quarter-mile. Here, again, his judgment left nothing to be desired. Never allowing himself to be bustled in the first half of the journey, he was content to make his effort in the straight, passing the leader, E. H. Good of Lancing, 25 yards from home, and winning a good race by two yards. The time, 54 4-5sec was creditable under the circumstances.

The Schoolboys' Mile was a peculiar race. Entering the straight, D. C. Cowan and C. H. C. Noad were level. Suddenly the former shot out with a regular "Baconian" sprint, and, though his opponent never stopped running, Cowan won by 50 yards, in 4min 51 3-5sec. S. C. Talbot, of Cheltenham, was the best of the sprinters. He beat G. M. Spooner, of Milton Abbas, by quite a yard, in 10 3-5sec, with the wind. G. F. Mortimer, of Repton, has the makings of an excellent hurdler. He won the Schoolboys' 120 Yards Hurdles by fully five yards, in 17 3-5sec. G. R. Garnier Sherborne, would have been nearer but for stumbling at one of the later obstacles. The Long Jump of G. M. Spooner, who cleared 18ft 10 1-2in. and J. K. M'Meikan's High Jump, 5ft 2in, were fairly good. Two of the members' challenge cup races were rather poor affairs. This was due to the weak opposition to the successful competitors. The inter-'Varsity winner, A Hunter, did not, much to the general disappointment, turn out against W. E. Luytens in the Mile. The old "Blue" had matters entirely his own way, and won by over 100 yards from the steeplechase ex-champion, E. J. Wilkins in the slow time of 4min 39 2-5sec.

C. G. Davison won the Quarter-mile Challenge Cup in 52 sec. which was much the same time as he covered the distance in at the Oxford and Cambridge Sports; although, taking the varying conditions into account, the Light Blue's performance at Stamford Bridge was better than his running at Queen's Club. Lutyens was beaten by about five yards. This was not bad for one who is at his best over distances between half-a-mile and a mile. E. J. Wilkins and H. G. Lloyd had a thoroughly interesting race in the Two Miles Steeplechase, although the time (12 min. 7 3-5 sec.) in which the former won by two yards was slow. The two open Handicaps, at 100 yards and a mile, attracted fairly good entries. G. P. Constantine (Introduced), although brought back from the six yards mark to the four yards for his win at the Oval on All Fools' Day, beat the scratch man, R. Wadsley, in their heat of the Sprint, and subsequently carried off the final by a yard from F. W Gullick, of the L.A.C., 5 1-2 yards. G. H. Hogsflesh, Highgate H., 8 1-2 was third. W. E. Lutyens did not turn out in the Mile, and R. R. Wellin, late of the Finchley H., but now of the Essex Beagles, with 35 yards start, was virtual scratch. He had nothing to do with the finish. First prize went to H. G. C. Builey, L. A. C., 140 yards, who beat that promising runner. A. S. Maples, S. L. H., 95, by five yards, in 4 min. 32 sec. G. Eyre, L.A.C., 110, was third. In two or three weeks' time we shall have the cricket season upon us; hence it is appropriate to begin to gossip about the summer pastime. Yorkshire are to be plunged in to the thick of the championship tournament in the first week of May, for they play Worcestershire on May 4, and that county now figures among the aspirants for the championship. The five members of the Yorkshire team who have been playing in South Africa will not have much time to get their land legs, for they are not due in England until the beginning of the last week of April. The others, however, will have the opportunity of a good practice at Headingley in the last fortnight of this month. I understand it is intended to have a few young recruits at the practices at Headingley, in order that their abilities may be put to the test. The "extra" men who have been retained by the county for the season are "Sandy" Bairstow, who will act as David Hunter's understudy; T. H. Hirst of Kirkheaton, who, I believe, was asked to qualify for another county; and J. T. Brown, of Darfield, the the fast bowler who did fairly well in second eleven matches last season.

It was very fortunate indeed that the Notts Colts match was not fixed for Easter, for the weather was most unfavourable for cricket, and the game would have been a greater failure than those in many preceding years. There ought to be more settled conditions on the 24th and 25th instant, the dates for the match, and the game should be much more interesting than usual. The colts were selected on Saturday, the committee having as many as 40 applications to deal with, which is a far larger number than usual. Of the 22 chosen six are amateurs, these including Frost, lately of the Nottingham High School, and now of Pembroke College, Cambridge; and Peatfield, of Retford and Cranbrook School, Kent. Then there is Attewell, of Awsworth, who for the past three seasons has filled an engagement with Enfield, last summer taking 72 wickets at a cost of 9·06 runs each; and a son of the late Fred Wild; whilst Duxfield, of Wigston, near Bawtry, who did so well with the colts last year, is again included. Altogether the 22 seem a very representative lot.

THE BANDORA MURDER TRIAL.

THE DEFENCE.

YESTERDAY, before Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tyabji, Sessions Judge of Thana, and a special jury, Kuverji Nasserwanji, a Parsee, aged twenty-one, was again charged with the murder of one Motabhoy Pandurung, a young Hindu, at Bandora, on the 3rd of March last.

Rao Bahadur Rambhow T. Acharya, Public Prosecutor of Thana, appeared for the Crown; Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the accused and Mr. Kolah, of Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim and Kolah, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the family of the deceased, Motabhoy Pandurang.

The Court was crowded with Hindus and Parsees. His Honour on taking his seat read the notes taken at the scene of the murder on Sunday evening, when the judge and the jury visited the place.

Dr. Nasservanji Dhunjibhoy, Assistant Surgeon, Cooria, who made an autopsy of the body, examined by the Public Prosecutor, described the wounds and gave evidence similar to that already reported. He was of opinion that the wound on the chest was fatal. It was about two inches deep and was large enough to put a finger into. It passed from above downwards and inwards. By inwards he meant towards the central part of the body. The man who gave the wound must, in his opinion, have been on the right hand side of the deceased. It would not be quite impossible to give such a wound from the left hand side. Witness was present in Court during the hearing of the approver's evidence and had heard how the way in which the wound was inflicted was described, but he was of opinion that it would have been difficult to so inflict the wound.

Darabshah was then called, and asked to show the Court how the accused stabbed the deceased. Darabshah went through the pantomime of stabbing the deceased, who was represented by a police sepoy. But the instrument that was given in his hand for that purpose was a pencil.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said that he saw the diagrams of *sub-clavian* artery in Grey's Anatomy, and they were correct ones. Witness had experience of thirty-eight years as a medical practitioner, and had seen and examined all sorts of wounds. From his experience of wounds he thought that a wound inflicted from the left in the manner shown by Darabshah would have had a tendency downwards. The wound on the groin was not insignificant, but it was not dangerous.

District Police Superintendent Mr. Pogson said he received information of the murder, of Motabhai on the evening of the 4th March. He reached Bandora on the morning of the 5th. Before his arrival there he thought none was suspected. On arrival at Bandora he went down to the scene of the murder. Then he went to Mr. Moris's bungalow, the nearest bungalow to the place. There he learned from the servants that they had heard cries on the rocks at seven or half-past seven (Bombay time) on the night of the 3rd. He went on making enquiries, but got nothing further, until, on the 9th, Darabsha's adopted father came and said his son wanted to see witness. Before that he had talked to Darabshah for several days. Darabshah and Kuverjee were equally strongly suspected. Witness had questioned them both at the very first. On the 9th he went to the bungalow where Darabshah lived. He talked with the approver, who made a statement. Darabshah took witness to Bombay, and they drove to a cutler's shop, where, he said, the knife was purchased. They had the knife with them. It had been in his possession since his arrival at Bandora. It was in pretty much the same condition then as now. Witness arrested Darabshah, brought him back to Bandora, and then arrested Kuverjee. He remembered Inspector Sittaram coming to him about the 16th.

The Public Prosecutor: Can you account for there being no cut in the deceased's trousers to correspond with the wound in the groin?

Witness: The only way I can account for it would be this: The trousers had no braces, and were sustained by a buckle behind. When the deceased leaned back his trousers would be down. At this time the knife might go between the slit in the side of the shirt and strike the skin direct.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said that that was his theory. He admitted that the probabilities were against it. Darabshah told witness about being to the theatre, and he stuck to that theory till the 9th. Witness considered that the bulk of the evidence against Darabshah was greater than against the accused. He found nothing incriminatory in the house of the accused.

Balabhai Pandurung, the brother of the deceased, was then recalled. In answer to the court he said that the deceased did not wear braces or belt on his pantaloon. His sister Dhakilbai's husband became an ascetic, some time after marriage and continued as such till a year ago. The couple lived happily.

The statement made by the accused before the committing Magistrate was then read out to him which he said was correct. He had nothing more to say. The evidence adduced against him, he said, was false.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

The Public Prosecutor, at this stage, applied for a summons against Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the coroner of Bombay, whom he desired to examine as an expert in connection with the position of the body of the deceased and the wounds.

The court after some discussion granted the summons.

Mr. Davar then being asked by the court said that he had no discretion in the case but to call witnesses for the defence. He, however, asked the Judge and the jury to consider the case under 3rd clause of the section 289 of the C. P. Code, under which clause jury were at liberty to express their opinion at that stage. The learned Counsel went so far as to say that looking at the evidence there could not be a possibility of the jury returning a verdict of guilty against his client. Referring to the Templeton and Joliffe's cases, Counsel said that in both those cases the jury cut short the proceedings by intimating their desire that they were prepared to give a verdict. In the present case if the jury had come to the conclusion they could not have come to a decision which would hang a man.

His Honour—I cannot express an opinion yet.

Mr. Davar: Then I shall have to call witnesses.

Mr. Davar then reserving his comments and the evidence for the prosecution, under section 290 of the C. P. Code, opened his case. He assured the jury that he would not inflict upon them lengthy speech. Fourteen witnesses were examined for the prosecution and the question for the jury to decide was whether the prisoner was guilty of murder or not. He was not apprehensive as to what the result of a trial of that sort might be since there was no evidence to connect the accused with the murder but there were admitted facts and also surrounding circumstances to show that accused Kuverji might not be privy to the crime. Darabshah actually entered into a plot to murder and he bought the knife. It was also proved, rather he had admitted that he had blood stains on his clothes and that he was last seen with the deceased. The case stood on thirteen witnesses amongst whom one was an approver and the two others were brought in to corroborate him. The rest were as much in favour of the accused as of the prosecution. It was a matter of sincere satisfaction, Mr. Davar further remarked, that the case was enquired into by an impartial officer of Mr. Pogson's type. The case was conducted fairly by Mr. Pogson but that could not be said of others. It seemed to have been perfectly established that no jury would believe the story told by Darab. He (Mr. Davar) proposed in the first instance to prove by two ladies of the family of the accused as to where he was at the time of the murder. Darab had admitted that he could not eat his meal, that he could not sleep on the ground floor or on the upper story and was mighty afraid of the police all throughout the night. The manager of the theatrical company, to which accused belonged, was, Mr. Davar said, a respectable man and he would say that Kuverji left his theatre at Grant Road on the day in question at 6-45 p. m. Then he would call Mr. Major who met Kuverji on the Bandra Station platform the same evening. Deceased and Balabhai were friendly with four or five Parsee boys as there constant mode of life was to call on each other at leisure hours, to sit down together to have a talk and then to part. Kuverji returned home at 7 p.m., had a hearty meal and slept soundly. Again there was the evidence of Balabhai who said that Kuverji seemed to be in grief after the murder while Darab was trembling. Darab was an expert liar.

His Honour at this stage reminded Mr. Davar that he had not to comment the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Davar continuing said that the manager of the theatre would also say that it was impossible to hide the knife in a drawer in the theatre. He also proposed to call Mr. Dikshit, Solicitor, to corroborate Mr. Hydari whose evidence was unimpeachable but he did not know what the Public Prosecutor might say to it.

Mr. Davar then called Mr. Meherjibhoy Nasservanji Surveyor, Manager and Proprietor of the Empress Victoria Theatrical Company as his first witness. Mr. Surveyor said Kuverji attended the theatre from 10 a.m. to 5-45 p.m., on the 3rd of March. He remembered the day because on the following day a performance in his theatre was stopped by the police, in consequence of his having offered a "Locket Koran" as a prize to the successful drawer of a ticket. After that Kuverji had not been attending. At about 5-45 witness went with Kuverji as far as Grant Road Station bridge. Kuverji was the most quite boy in the whole company. Darab was, witness said, as good as Kuverji. They both well quiet and obedient.

Mr. Hari Sittaram Dikshit, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishah, solicitors, examined by Mr. Davar, said that he lived at Bandra and occasionally used to go for a walk in the morning. He remembered Mr. Hydari calling him to see the body of a Hindu boy found at the sea shore. He

and Mr. Hydari went there with two of their friends and saw the body at close quarters. The trowsers of the deceased were somewhat lower than they ought to have been.

At the suggestion of the witness Mr. Hydari called for a policeman.

In course of cross-examination, witness said though he was quite close to the body he did not touch it.

Mr. Sorabji Merwanji Major, a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, solicitors, said that on the evening of the 3rd March last he went to Bandra by the train which left Colaba at 6 p.m. (Bombay time). On alighting at the station he met the accused Kuverji. They both there walked together as far as Dr. DeMonte's dispensary where they parted, accused went to his house while witness went in the direction of Chimbai's church.

Balkrishna Raghoba, a student in the school of Arts said that he lived near the house of the accused with his friends. On the 3rd March last he went to see the accused at his house at about 7 or 7-15 p.m. He was then copying some songs. When he was there others also came. Witness sat there for a quarter of an hour and then left accused at about half past seven.

Cross-examined, witness said that he had gone to the house of the accused to get some eau-de-cologne for his neck.

Yeswantrao Vaman said that he went to the house of the accused at 7-15 when the last witness was there. He remained with accused till 8 p.m. and then left.

The case was then adjourned till to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. INVESTIGATOR.

The Royal Indian Marine Survey steamer Investigator, Commander T. H. Heming, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Calicut, which port she left on the 26th ultimo. During the first part of the season, the Investigator was at work on the Moulmein River, and at the end of January she proceeded to Andaman Island, and commenced surveying the northern part of the Andamans, which was completed at the end of March. She left the Andamans on the 11th April for Calicut, calling *en route* at Colombo. She reached at Calicut on the 24th April, where she landed four officers and staff, who have proceeded to Coonoor. During the voyage deep sea trawling was carried out, and a very large number of specimens were obtained, which will be sent to the Indian Meseum at Calcutta for classification. The Investigator will enter the Government Dock on Wednesday, when the ship's company will be paid off, and Commander Heming and three other officers, who are on board, will proceed to Coonoor. She has brought the Nancowry in tow, Lieutenant W. C. Taylor is in command of her. The Investigator had fine passage from Calicut to Bombay. She will remain in Bombay for the South-West Monsoon.

PRINCE LAMBA AND HIS WIFE.

Mr. H. M. Rustomjee, Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, has before him rather an interesting case under investigation, in which Prince Lamba, who is supposed to be a member of the royal family of the ex-King Theebaw, stands charged with marrying the daughter of one Nawab Ali Khan, by representing himself to be a Mahomedan. Some evidence has already been adduced in support of this fact, showing that the accused is a Buddhist. Complainant's daughter, who was examined in the case, stated that in March, 1897, she was married to the accused. Her age then was between thirteen and fourteen years. She had lived happily in his house for nearly two years. Subsequently, one day, she had an altercation with the defendant's co-wife, a Burmese lady. This was not all. To her surprise and disgust, the defendant on one occasion asked her to dress up a dish of pork curry—a request which she indignantly refused to comply with. This circumstance led to unpleasantness and her separation, the girl returning to the protection of her father. The case has been adjourned to the 4th proximo.

DEATH OF DR. N. R. UMRIGAR.

We regret to record the death, last week, of Dr. Nanabhoy Rustomji Umrigar, at the Parsee Fever Hospital, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. It is presumed that the surroundings of his residence in Abdul Rehman Street told upon his robust constitution and general good health. He complained of fever on Sunday before last, and wished to be removed to his brother's house, where he was treated by Dr. Dinshaw B. Master and Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, M.D., but it having been suspected that it was a case of plague he was removed to the Parsee Hospital, where prompt measures were adopted, and it was hoped that he would get over it. Late on Thursday evening, serious symptoms developed, and he succumbed to the disease the following morning. His body was removed to the Tower of Silence, where the usual funeral obsequies were performed in the presence of his relatives and friends. He was a Licentiate of Medicine and had a pretty lucrative private practice. He acted for several years as Registrar of Births and Deaths in the Parel Ward. He was engaged at one time by the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company as Medical Officer on board one of their steamers plying between Bombay and the Persian Gulf. He also did duty in the same capacity in the service of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and once or twice went to China and the intermediate ports.

A HOUSEHOLDER'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My grievance is against that section of the native population living in the vicinity of Thomas Street in Colaba who make night hideous with their weird music and songs. There must be a very varied class living in this locality, for a festival of some sort is always being celebrated here, and scarcely a night passes without one's rest being disturbed. It is a very musical population that of Thomas Street. Punctually at 9 p.m., the drums and cymbals commence, and by 10 o'clock they are in full swing. The question that will naturally be asked is, what are the police about to allow this noise? The policeman is at his post and awake. The British Government wisely abstain from interfering with the religious customs of the people of India; but I do not think it will be deviating from that principle if it insists that the music of the musical shall cease at 10 p.m.—Yours, etc.,

April 30. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	5	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	2	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	3	3	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	6	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	2	8
G Mahim and Worlee	5	0	8
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	22	29
Total	49	43	126
Total plague deaths to date	45,382	39,525	
Same date last year	50	33	118

BANDORA.

There were no attacks and one death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Sunday; and one attack and one death on Monday.

THE MULBERRY CASE.

C. T. C. DECISION.

Under date April 26th, a notice published in the Calcutta Turf Club Calendar states that the Stewards having held an enquiry into the question of the ownership of the pony Mulberry, on the 8th February; direct that the pony Mulberry be disqualified for all future races. The objection preferred by the owner of Friendship to Mulberry as the winner of the said race is over-ruled on the ground that under the then rules it was lodged out of time, and cannot therefore be considered.

SEQUEL TO THE ROAN PONY CASE.

(Before Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, fifth Judge.)

Mrs. Ellen Atkins vs. A. Martin and D. Greenhalgh.

In this suit the plaintiff sought to recover from the second defendant the sum of Rs. 250 paid to the first defendant, on behalf of the second defendant for the price of a pony sold by him to the plaintiff during the pending of a suit filed by the plaintiff against O'Brien. Mr. A. F. Unvalla, of Messrs. Janardhan and Unvalla, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. T. Bland, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble represented the first defendant. The second defendant Greenhalgh appeared in person.

Mr. Bland stated that his client denied that the second defendant sold the pony to the plaintiff on the 13th February last for the sum of Rs 250 or any other sum. He further stated that the plaintiff had handed over Rs. 250 to his client to be paid to the second defendant for giving evidence in the case "Atkins vs. O'Brien."

Mr. Unvalla inquired whether Mr. Bland had suggested that the money had been given as bribery for the purpose of giving false evidence.

Mr. Bland: I only say that it was for giving evidence in that suit.

Mr. Unvalla said that it had not been specifically stated if the second defendant had received the money from the first defendant. They should have stated that point specifically.

Mr. Bland said that he had admitted that point at the previous hearing.

Mr. Unvalla contended that the point had been mentioned at the previous hearing in course of a discussion, but he wanted it specifically stated on the present occasion that the first defendant paid over the sum of Rs. 250 to the second defendant.

Mr. Bland admitted the point and asked under the circumstances to dismiss his client from the suit.

Mr. Unvalla contended that the defendant having stated that the money had been given for the purpose of bribery, the "onus" of proving that allegation lay upon him (defendant).

Mr. Bland said that the plaintiff having filed the suit for the recovery of the money, she must go into the witness box and prove her case.

Mr. Unvalla then briefly stated the circumstances under which the claim was made.

Mrs. Ellen Atkins examined by Mr. Unvalla said she was the custodian of a roan pony called Sally. It belonged originally to Greenhalgh. It was removed from her custody by O'Brien on the 3rd July 1898. She instituted criminal proceedings against O'Brein and was referred to a civil court. She then filed a suit against O'Brein in the Small Causes Court. She summoned Greenhalgh as a witness in that case. He attended court the first day. A second summons was issued against him, because on the second or third hearing he did not appear. He gave his evidence on the 3rd February last. Greenhalgh on that day said "You have forced me to come here, and I shall have to give my evidence. I shall take the pony away, as soon as the case is decided." He was very much annoyed. After some time he said "If you like to buy it, I will sell it to you." He himself said he would sell it for Rs. 250. She said she had not Rs 250 then, but would give it in the evening. Greenhalgh said "No, I must have it at once." Witness called Lele, a broker, and asked him whether he could get her Rs. 250. This was in the presence of Martin, Greenhalgh and Fowler. Lele brought the money and handed it to her. She gave the money to Martin saying "Mr. Martin, you are security for this," meaning that either the money should be returned or the pony given to her. The money was given to Martin in the presence of Greenhalgh. Plaintiff said to Greenhalgh "Suppsing I don't win the case!" He replied, "In that case I will go to O'Brien's stable and take away the pony as I am the owner", The suit was decided against the witness. On the last day of the hearing of the case she asked Greenhalgh for the return of the Rs. 250. Greenhalgh said nothing but jumped into a victoria and went away. This was before the judgment was delivered. She gathered from the remarks made by the judge that the case was going to be decided against her. She had no object in giving money to Greenhalgh to give evidence, as the pony was his own property.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bland, witness said, she did not take a receipt for Rs. 250, when she paid it, as she had not the writing materials with her at the time. She paid Rs. 250 to O'Brien before for the same pony, but could not recollect having taken a receipt. She thought she should have waited till the suit against O'Brien had been decided. She was very keen to get the pony and accepted Greenhalgh's proposal to buy the pony. She was on bad terms with O'Brien. She was neither on friendly or unfriendly terms with Greenhalgh. She had never sued O'Brien for Rs. 250. She paid the money to Mr. Martin to make it over to Greenhalgh because she felt she could trust Mr. Martin. She did not know that the witness Wasoodeo Lele was her son's clerk. She demanded back the Rs. 250 immediately after the day of hearing. It was not true that she demanded back the money, because Greenhalgh's evidence was not up to what she expected. It never occurred to her to register her letters to Greenhalgh. The third letter which she had drafted, she tore it up. In that letter she charged Greenhalgh with pulling horses on the turf. She did not tear up that letter because it was defamatory. She got some other letters about him. O'Brien was a boarder in her house along with other boarders.

Wassoodeo Sadashive Lele, a broker, was then examined by Mr. Unvalla on behalf of the plaintiff. The witness spoke to having lent Mr. Atkins a short loan of Rs. 250 on her urgent application while in the court compound. The money was paid to Mrs. Atkins in the presence of Martin, Greenhalgh and Fowler. The plaintiff received the money and handing it to Martin said, "Look here, Martin, you are security." The money was paid back to him on the same evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bland, witness said that he took no promissory note for the laon as it was to be repaid in the evening.

Mr. Unvalla then called out the name of Mr. Fonseca, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, as his witness, but the latter being absent from the court, he, Mr. Unvalla, closed the case for the plaintiff.

The evidence for the defence was then called in.

Andrew Martin, importer of Australian horses, examined by Mr. Bland said he took interest in the Atkins vs. O'Brien's case. On the day previous to the 3rd February Mrs. Atkins, her daughter and Fowler were standing outside Anderson's stables near the Byculla Club. Witness met them. Mrs. Atkins said that Greenhalgh would not give evidence unless he was paid Rs. 250. She had previously offered him a gold watch through Fowler, a guarantee which Greenhalgh would not accept. Greenhalgh was about this time very busy with the races and could not find time to come to court. Witness met Fowler on the 3rd February and they came to court together. In court Mrs Atkins went to Martin and said as Fowler had sprained his ankle, did he mind going outside and handing Rs. 250 to Greenhalgh? The latter was then waiting outside in a gharry. The plaintiff then said that if Greenhalgh did not give his evidence she would lose the case. Witness knew that Greenhalgh had refused to give evidence unless he was paid Rs. 250. On her offering a bundle of currency notes to witness to take to Greenhalgh, he (witness) said "Mrs. Atkins, I guarantee to you that Greenhalgh would give evidence." The Rs. 250 were paid to Greenhalgh for the purpose of giving evidence in the case of Atkins vs. O'Brien.

Cross-examined by Mr. Unvalla the witness denied that his interest in that case was roused by reason of his friendship with O'Brien. O'Brien did not take him to Messrs. Smetham, Noble and Bland, solicitors. Witness did not ask Mrs Atkins, when she first spoke to him about the matter, as to why Greenhalgh wanted the Rs. 250. When witness met Fowler on the morning of the 3rd February, the latter spoke of having sprained his ankle at Mrs Atkins', but made no mention of Rs. 250. Greenhalgh said something about not giving up "walking his sweats" without being rewarded. Witness, Greenhalgh and Fowler were boon companions. Greenhalgh was indebted to him in the sum of Rs 272 for training.

Mr Unvalla: Out of Rs 250, what went into your pocket?—Nothing.

Mr. Unvalla: Did you not consider it an unlawful act to put Rs. 250 in Greenhalgh's pocket for the purpose of giving evidence?

Witness: I did not think so. If Fowler had not sprained his ankle, I would not have been in it.

Witness could not swear and say if any native witnesses were present when the money was handed over to him. When the first notice was served on Greenhalgh, witness drafted a reply. Greenhalgh had in his hand a rough draft in which witness made some alterations. In the reply no suggestion had been made about the money having been received for the purpose of giving evidence. It was only a denial of the claim. There was no denial of the receipt of the Rs. 250, but there was a denial that the money had been received as the price of the pony. There was no secrecy in handing over the money to him.

Alexander Fowler, a race horse trainer and a jockey, examind by Mr. Bland said he remembered Mrs. Atkins paying Rs. 250 to Martin to pay it to Greenhalgh in court, to induce him to come to court and give evidence and to cover his expenses.

Cross-examined by Mr. Unvalla witness said that he felt very sore because he was prevented from going to Australia in consequence of receiving a witness summons from Mrs. Atkins. Witness and Greenhalgh were very good friends. It was three or four days before the 3rd February that Greenhalgh wanted Rs. 250 for his expenses, attending court, giving evidence and sweating at night.

Mr. Unvalla: Did it not strike you that you were assisting in an unlawful act, when you put Rs. 250 in Greenhalgh's pocket?

Witnes: I thought, I was assisting Mrs. Atkins.

Witness continued: There was no estimate made for Rs. 250. He could not remember, who were present when the money was handed to Mr. Martin, except Miss Craege. He could not explain why Mrs. Atkins had cited him as her witness.

Re-examined by Mr. Bland: Mrs. Atkins was very keen about her case against O'Brien and was anxious, about Greenhalgh giving his evidence as he was the principal witness.

Donald Greenhalgh, a jockey, examined by Mr. Bland, said that he had been subpœned three times to give evidence in the case of Mrs. Atkins vs. O'Brien." The Bombay races were then on. He had to walk thirty miles a day to keep his weigh down, to enable him to ride eight stone. He was now ten stone in weight. By coming to court he should have lost his time for walking from 10 a.m. to 2 or 3 p.m., and it would have interfered with his mounts. He had to wear heavy clothes and walk to sweat. He did not like to come to court and refuse to attend unless he was remunerated to the extent of Rs. 250. He knew High Court witnesses were paid for attending court. Mrs. Atkins was very keen about winning her case and frequently came to the stables at Byculla with Fowler and begged of him to give evidence. It was eventually arranged that he should get Rs. 250 to attend court. One day's rest would probably run his weight up to 8 stone lbs. 10, in which case he would probably have lost mounts at the races. He could earn from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 at each meeting. During the racing season he earned from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 each day. The lighter a jockey the better was his chance of a mount. He denied emphatically that the Rs. 250 were paid to him for the pony "Sally."

Cross-examined by Mr. Unvalla: His private opinion was that the pony still belonged to him. The Judge had decided against him and declared O'Brien as the owner. Witness would swear that he left the pony in custody of Miss Craige after his return from England in August or September 1895 or 1896. He swore that he never sold that pony either to Mrs. Atkins or to O'Brien. Witness made no attempt to get back the pony from O'Brien. The whole of the evidence given by him before the Third Judge, was true. He was twice in court during the pendency of the Mrs. Atkins vs. O'Brien's case. The first time he attended the court, he asked Mrs. Atkins for the money. He had given evidence before in Bombay in petty cases. In those cases he received no fees. The average income of the witness from November to March was Rs. 1,600 per month. Witness was not aware that his pleader Mr. Dadachanji applied for instalments in a grain dealer's suit. During the pendency of the Atkins vs. O'Brien he refused mounts on account of his weights. He could not name of the owners he had refused. Witness told Martin and Fowler that he would not come to court before he got Rs. 250. Mrs. Atkins wanted him to tell a lot of lies in court, but he refused to do so and notwithstanding she paid him Rs. 250.

The case was then adjourned to the 9th instant.

LEPER ASYLUM COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Leper Asylum Visiting Committee was held at the Corporation Hall on the 28th April, when the following gentlemen were present:—Mr. W. L. Harvey, I.C.S. (chairman); Dr. Cowasji Hormusji; Lt. Col. G. Waters; Mr. Amirudin Tyabji; Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Chowksey; Lt.-Col. T. S. Weir; Mr. Nanabhai R. Ranina; Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaz; the Revd. J. H. Lord; Sir George Cotton, Kt.; Mr. R. M. Sayani; Mr. Virchand Deepchand, C.I.E.; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., and Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram.

The following resolutions were passed:—

I.—Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Sir George Cotton: That the accounts for the year 1898-99 of the Homeless Leper Asylum Fund presented by the chairman be passed.

II.—Proposed by Lt.-Col. G. Waters, and seconded by Lt.-Col. T. S. Weir: That the report of the working of the Homeless Leper Asylum from 1891 to 1896 now in the hands of Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Chowksey, late Medical Officer of the Asylum, be printed, and that 500 copies thereof be struck off.

III.—Proposed by Mr. C. C. James, and seconded by Lt.-Col. G. Waters: That Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Chowksey be appointed one of the joint secretaries of the institution.

IV.—Proposed by Sir George Cotton, Kt., and seconded by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji; That the Committee meet quarterly at such places and hours as the chairman may appoint.

V.—Proposed by Sir George Cotton, Kt., and seconded by Lt.-Col. G. Waters: That a special Committee consisting of Lt.-Col. T. S. Weir, the Hon Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, with Dr. N. H. Chowksey as secretary, be appointed to arrange the general line upon which the Asylum should be worked and to frame such rules or bye-laws as they may consider necessary.

VI.—Proposed by Mr. C. C. James, and seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani: That the names of the following gentlemen who have either died or left Bombay be removed from the list of the committee:—Major B. Scott, C.I.E.; Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy, Bt. (late) Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, and Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Cooper; and that the following gentlemen be appointed members of the Visiting Committee:—Mr. H. Kennedy, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bt. (present), Mr. N. F. Paton, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji.

VII.—Proposed by Lt.-Col. G Waters and seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani: That the following gentlemen do form a small committee to act with the chairman as a Managing and Visiting Committee:—Lt.-Col. G. Waters, Mr. C. C. James, the Hon. Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram, Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji, Mr. Amirudin Tayabji Esq. with Secretaries and Treasurers.

VIII.—The Committee tendered thanks to the following gentlemen for the extra subscription they paid for the repairs to the Sabha Mandap of the Temple at the Asylum:—The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Rs 25; the Hon. Mr Vijbhukandas Atmaram, Rs. 25; Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas, Rs. 25; Mr. Gowardhandas Gokaldas Tejpal, Rs. 25; Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram, Rs. 50; Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Rs. 25; Messrs. Tribhowandas and Jagmohandas Vandravndas, Rs. 50; Messrs. Thakersy Mulji and Sons, Rs. 25; Mr Damodardas Tapidas, Rs. 25; Mr Harkisandas Narotamdas, Rs. 50; Messrs. Dharamsy and Narotam Morarji, Rs. 25; Mr. Vasanji Munji Nursy, Rs. 25; Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsy, Rs. 25; Mr. Vasanji Khimji Rs. 25; Mr Manmohandas Ramji Rs. 25; Mr. Ghelabhai Haridas Rs. 10; Messrs. Mulji Jetha & Co. Rs 25; Messrs. Gowardhandas and Mulraj Khatao Rs. 25; Mr. Narayanji Dwarkadas Rs. 25; Mr. Sundernath D Khote Rs. 10; Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarji Rs. 25; Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhai Rs. 25;—Total Rs. 595.

IX.—On the motion of Lt-Col. G. Waters, the meeting tendered their thanks to the chairman.

MILITARY NEWS.

Capt. Nicholson, 2nd Yorkshire Regt., officiates as Station Staff Officer, 1st class, at Mooltan.

Captain D. Mullaly, R. E., resigns his appointment as A.-D.C. to General Sir W. Galbraith at Quetta, to join the Military Works Dept.

Major W. Bowes, Royal Scots Fusiliers, officiates as Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Rawal Pindi.

Major G. Moore, Merwara Battn., officiates as Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps.

Lieutenant Spence, 2nd. Central India Horse, is appointed Adjutant.

Lieutenant Bromhead, 42nd Gurkhas, is transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, as Wing Officer.

Lieutenants Barklay, 20th Bombay Infantry and Quin, 1st Punjab Infantry, have been selected for employment with the Protectorate Native Levies in British South Africa.

Captain Vickers, 23rd Madras Infantry, succeeds Captain Johnstone as Deputy Adjutant-General for Musketry.

Captain Playfair, Hampshire Regiment, will be confirmed as D.A.A.-G. for Musketry on the expiration of Captain Campbell's appointment.

The Volunteer Force in the Punjab at the end of the firt quarter of the current year consisted of one cavalry and three infantry corps, with a combined strength of 119 officers and 2,445 non-commissioned officers, troopers and privates; total 2,564. Of these no less than 2,385 were efficient. In the Railway corps every member was efficient.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

THE FAR EAST.

KOWLOON EXTENSION.

THE DIVISION OF CHINA.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

JAPAN AND AMOY.

A correspondent in Manila sends particulars regarding a treacherous affair at Zamboanga, the principal port in the Island of Mindanao. Under instructions from Spain, the few remaining Spanish gunboats which escaped destruction or capture at the hands of Admiral Dewey's fleet were exposed for sale by public auction at Zamboanga. These gunboats were purchased by Senor Reyes, who intended to resell them to the United States authorities. The American despatch boat Butuan, escorted by the U. S. cruiser Boston, took down the purchaser's agents and native crews to Zamboanga. After the departure of the Boston, the Spanish authorities handed over the vessels at once instead of awaiting the arrival of the U. S. gunboat Petrel. The gunboats got up steam, and left Zamboanga. Thereupon the rebels boarded the gunboats and removed the guns and ammunition and the gunboats again returned to Zamboanga.

The Government papers with reference to the extension of the Kowloon boundaries have been published. In his despatch, dated 6th January, the Secretary of State says he wishes it to be understood that the new territory should from the outset be regarded as an integral part of the Colony of Hongkong, and as such should be brought under the general administration of the Colony at as early a date as possible. As many of the existing laws of Hongkong as are applicable to the circumstances prevailing in the new territory are to be at once applied, the administration of the laws being carried out with tact, discretion and sympathy with native custom and prejudices. The existing machinery of the government in Hongkong is to be utilized in the administration as far as local circumstances will allow Mr Lockhart in his report estimates the revenue from taxation of the new territory at £16,000, and this sum is to be regarded as income. Mr. Lockhart suggested a loan for the purpose of developing the territory, but Mr. Chamberlain has intimated that he is averse to the suggestion. It is proposed that the existing village organizations are to be maintained and utilized to assist in the administration of the government. The ceremony of hoisting the British flag is to take place at Tai Po-hu, where Mr. May and his party were attacked last week. Special arrangements have been made to convey Colonists to witness the ceremony.

On April 10, Colonel Browne, British Military Attache at Peking, was subjected to an extraordinary outrage at Macao, while on a visit to the settlement. He stopped on the street to witness a religious procession passing and in consequence of a dispute regarding his having stood with his head covered as the procession was passing he was hurried off to the Gaol by six Portugues soldiers. On the intervention of the British Consul, he was released. Colonel Browne telegraphed to the British Minister respecting the affair.

HONGKONG.

The death rate of the Colony for the week ended April 1, was 15.8, as compared with 29.4, in the corresponding period last year.

The party engaged in the survey work for the proposed Kowloon-Canton railway, the concession for which was obtained by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., for the British and Chinese Corporation, is making very satisfactory progress with the work. The party is at present somewhere in the vicinity of Mirs Bay, and they have been met in quite a friendly spirit by the natives.

THE BREAKING-UP OF CHINA.

The Island at Yangmao (*Yaag-mao-tao*) near Shanhaikuan, Gulf of Pecuili, has been formally demanded from the Tsungli Yamen by a certain Power. Although the Yamen has refused further cession of territory to any Power, such strong pressure has been brought that there are doubts whether resistance is possible unless by force of arms. General Tung Fu-hsiang has offered to hold the island with his Kansu troops, but up to to-day the Empress Dowager has still refused him permission owing to the weakness of the Chinese modern fleet.

In the summer of 1898, under secret instructions from Jung Lu, then Viceroy of Chihli, a corps of graduates from the Military and Naval Academies of Tientsin were sent as quietly as possible to visit all the islands and ports in the Gulf of Pechili to select and survey the most likely place for the future Naval Station of the new Peiyang Squadron. Yangmao Island was selected, and plans were drawn up for fortifying the place, and constructing docks and machine shops. The news has caused considerable conjecture amongst local mandarins as to who the 'certain Power' is, the general feeling being that it is either Russia or Japan.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THE SENTIMENT IN NEGROS.

'A NECESSARY EVIL.'

The "Libertad," a native newspaper published in Bacolod, the principal town of Negros island, has a leader in its issue of 18th of February, in the course of which it says:—'Negros island, like the whole of the Philippine country, at the announcement of its glorious revolution, revelled in dreams of independence, which is the supreme felicity of nations. The road was open for arriving at the desired goal, and the nation was convinced that it was obeying the destiny indicated by the providential note of the Supreme Creator. But it was a mistake. There arose in the middle of the field a formidable barrier, and there was no help but to call a halt. To persist in going against it is to go against our own destiny, to plunge into a bottomless abyss, to fall into the arms of sudden death. When a misfortune cannot be avoided it must be accepted as a necessary evil. A practical appreciation of things as they are is an important factor in life, and whoever shuts his eyes to it, chooses to remain blind in broad daylight, is not a man. He is an idiot, not even conscious of his own existence. The hour of romance is past and we live in the nineteenth century. The happy hour in which the Philippine people are to obtain complete independence will arrive in the end, of that there is no possible doubt whatever. The American people itself can testify thereto, having seen itself in a situation identical with ours, and as an essentially practical people the Americans lend us their assistance, offers us a lifebuoy in the middle of our shipwreck. To refuse their offer when life itself depends on it is to commit a national suicide. Let us learn from the Washington fountain-head to be a great people. There is no worse influence for precipitating the ruin of people than scepticism. Let us have faith, based on the confidence of accomplished facts, and we shall avoid the ruin and attain our desire.'

In another article in the same issue the *Libertad* reports the negotiations which took place between the Negros deputation and General Otis, and from what occurred in the course of the negotiations the *Libertad* asserts positively that the people of Negros are now American citizens with all the rights and privileges of the same. The conferring of citizenship is considered to date from the moment that the American flag was hoisted in Bacolod and saluted by the American ships.—*Manila Times.*

BOMBARDMENT OF DAGUPAN.

The *Manila Times* says:—The "Charleston" was at Dagupan on 4th March, and sent a boat inshore to sound the depth of the anchorage. The rebels fired, wounding the boat officer. A British gunboat which was in the bay then moved out of the way and the "Charleston" blew Dagupan to heaven. There is no Dagupan now.

It is reported that General Luna, who was formerly Aguinaldo's minister of war and was removed for being too belligerent, has taken command, and Aguinaldo is 'out of it,' with only 2,000 followers. Aguinaldo is said to have sent in asking if he will be allowed to surrender and go free. Meantime Luna with 30,000 men is in the neighbourhood of Calumpit, just beyond Malolos, and had a fight with an American reconnoitring party. It is said that the provinces of Pampanga and Bulacan have asked the Americans to come and take possession.

A SMALL FORTUNE FOUND BY SOLDIERS.

In searching over the old insurgent treasury building at Malolos the soldiers discovered 23,000 dols. of Aguinaldo's war funds. The money was immediately placed in charge of the provost guard commanded by Major Cobbe of the 3rd U. S. Artillery and turned over to the Government credit.

Two more safes have been located and will be opened.

FILIPINO REFUGEES RETURNING BY THOUSANDS.

VILLAGES FINDING INHABITANTS.

MANILA, April 5.

Twenty miles of country from Caloocan to Malolos is dotted with flags from morning until dark. They denote the home coming of thousands of Filipinos who deserted their villages and ran for their lives before the troops of General Mc-Arthur's victorious division

They began coming back as early as last Sunday, when the first daring ones ventred to pass into the lines and beg permission to return to their homes. The treatment they received was so generous and kindly that they immediately returned to their refugee friends telling them of the kindly attitude of the Americans. On Monday the flags increased in number and yesterday and to-day the fields are full of moving white spots. On the river whole families are coming down in bancas and lencas and distributing themselves in the various villages. Many houses have suffered from fire but the unfortunate people are apparently cared for by more lucky neighbors.

On Tuesday night the parish priest of Malolos came in asking for permission to bring back a number of his flock. The request was readily granted and the next day the padre returned with forty people, many of them of the better class. General McArthur estimates that 100,000 people were left without homes between Caloocan and Malolos, but they are coming back in such numbers that the most of the villages already have fair sized population.

Needless to say they are all amigos always have been and always will be.—*M. Times.*

THE OLD SPANISH GUNBOATS.

ALLEGED TREACHERY OF THE SPANIARDS.

MANILA, April 13.

Information has been received here of a treacherous affair at Zamboanga, the principal port in the Island of Mindanao.

Under instructions from Spain, the few remaining Spanish gunboats which escaped destruction or capture at the hands of Admiral Dewey's fleet were exposed for sale by public auction at Zamboanga where the Spanish garrisions from the southern islands of the Philippine group had congregated as a last refuge from the Filipino insurgents. These gunboats were purchased by a Senor Reyes who intended to resell them to the United States authorities.

The American despatch-boat Butuan, escorted by the U. S. cruiser Boston, took down the purchaser's agents and native crews to Zamboanga.

After the departure of the Boston, the Spanish authorities handed over the vessels at once instead of awaiting the arrival of the U. S. gunboat Petrel.

The gunboats got up steam, and left Zamboanga, the reason for their departure being unknown.

Thereupon, the rebels boarded the gunboats and removed the guns and ammunition; and the gunboats again returned to Zamboanga.

The capture of the gunboats by the rebels would have been impossible if they had remained in Zamboanga harbour.

THE KOWLOON EXTENSION.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NEW TERRITORY.

Hongkong, April 10.

Monday next, 17th April, is appointed for the hoisting of the British flag in the new territory, and a notification in the *Gazette* declares that day a public holiday under the provisions of section 6 of Ordinance 6 of 1875.

It has been decided that the ceremony of hoisting the flag will take place at Tai Pohu, in Mirs Bay, the scene of the recent disturbances. The headquarters of the executive are to be stationed at this place. The arrangements for the ceremony have not yet been completed, but an effort is being made to obtain the services of one of the river steamers to convey a large number of the Colonists to Mirs Bay. The steamer will be able to enter Tolo Harbour, but the passengers will have to row to the shore in boats. There is no doubt that if the weather is fine, a large number of private launches will convey parties to Tai Po. A large military demonstration is to be made at this place, and a portion of the troops will remain in the neighbourhood of Tai Po after the ceremony.

The Hongkong Government has issued a proclamation to the residents of the new territory, a translation of which we hope to publish shortly.

THE JAPANESE AT AMOY.

ALLEGED EXTRAORDINARY DEMANDS FOR TERRITORY.

Amoy, April 11

What the Japanese Consul has now demanded from the Taotai is 693,000 English square feet at the foot of Tiger Head Hill on the south-east end of the water front. For centuries this place has been the burial-ground of the Chinese, and on the particular piece of land demanded by the Japanese there are over 10,000 individual graves, containing, it is moderately computed, at least 30,000 bodies. Can you imagine a more little demand! And it becomes the more outrageous when it is known that another condition of the demand is that the Chinese dig shall up all the bodies themselves. Besides this, the Japanese have made a further requisition that the owners of about 800 houses be made to leave their property and that the Chinese Government shall remove the buildings prior to handing over the ground to the Japanese authorities.

Leaving out of consideration the great danger to the public health which will result from digging up 30,000 bodies, just think of the danger of riots as soon as the authorities begin to interfere with the graves. Knowing the Chinese as we do, we know that 'it will touch them on the raw' to meddle with their ancestors in this wholesale way.

AN INDIAN BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The project of the Maharaj Rana of Dholepur for the creation of a Bacteriological Institute endowed and supported by the Princes and Chiefs of India, though imposing and benevolent, has only had the practical result of retarding progress with the humbler scheme of an anti-rabic Institute that was set on foot by the public movement originated in Lahore. As long as there was a prospect of the larger institution coming into existence, the managers of the Lahore fund with their small resources naturally felt that the best they could do would be to play a subsidiary part; and, moreover, it was useless to appeal to the Government for assistance while there was a chance that all that was needful would be provided spontaneously. At the meeting last week, however, the Committee had to face the fact that the Dholepur scheme must be regarded as dead and done with; and that they must therefore turn to making the best of such means as they can command. The sum in their possession amounts to about Rs. 80,000, which obviously will not go far of itself, and it remained therefore to see what help they could expect from Government. Now the Government spends about Rs. 20,000 a year at the present time in sending soldiers and employés who have been bitten for treatment to Paris, and it is reasonable they should be asked to divert this sum to the up-keep of an institute in India which would supply the remedy so much more speedily and effectually. Even then, however, the resources in hand would be far too small to allow of the idea of maintaining a special officer to take charge of the establishment, but if the Government could be induced to lend the services of one of its medical officers for the purpose they might just be made to suffice. Unfortunately, however, at the present moment the Indian Medical Service is notoriously undermanned. What with the plague, which has absorbed the services of between 30 and 40 officers, who for the time being are as completely lost to the administration as if they had retired, and the increased calls involved by the military dispositions of the day, the Department, we believe, was something like 60 officers short at the beginning of the year. It is therefore vain to think of its being able to spare a single officer for outside duty. The charge of the Pasteur Institute might, however, be combined with that of some post under Government, particularly if one could be found of an allied nature. Now, it seems certain that the Punjab already wants, and must soon have, a bacteriological laboratory, something on the same lines as that which the North-Western Provinces Government has so successfully established for itself at Agra. If this institution could be brought into existence—the sooner the better—the Pasteur Institute would admit of being affiliated to it in a very satisfactory manner. It is true that the officer in charge of the two establishments would have to be a medical man, for public opinion would hardly submit to the idea of having the rabies patients entrusted to a layman, however scientific; but on the other hand the Medical Department cannot contemplate the idea that it is to remain aloof permanently from bacteriological work, and it would no doubt be disposed to welcome cordially the creation of an appointment which would give some of its officers the opportunity of practising as specialists in this branch. All that the Pasteur Committee, then, asks of the Government is the grant of a sum of money that is now spent elsewhere, and that it may be met half-way in regard to the services of a medical officer. If the Government will respond to these proposal it is ready to get to work as once to supply the building and the fittings. One can hardly fancy that there will be any question as to the answer.—*Pioneer.*

SHIAS AND SUNNIS IN HYDERABAD.

UNFORTUNATE DISPUTE.

A contemporary's correspondent writing from Hyderabad says:—Politically, the atmosphere at present is clear; all misunderstandings have been removed and the wheels of the Government coach drive smoothly. Some angry feeling has been excited by a dispute between the Shias and the Sunnis. The former sect have a mosque built by one of themselves and intended for their exclusive use. The Sunnis, of whom there are a few living in the vicinity, complain that the Shiah prayer or *azan* insults their sect, since it adds the name of Ali to that of the Prophet. The result is that an order has been obtained from the Nizam modifying the form of prayer, and the Sunnis have practically taken possession of the mosque to the detriment of the Shiahs. There is a good deal of angry feeling against the Kotwal, Akbar Jung, who is said to have shown misrepresented matters to the Nizam, and to have shown undue favour to his co-sectarians. As a matter-of-fact the Shiahs are widely spread over India, and if the *azan* which is used elsewhere does not excite religious feeling, it seems difficult to understand why it should be modified or prohibited here. As a matter-of-fact for the last three or four hundred years the Shiahs and Sunnis of the Deccan have lived peacefully side by side, and altogether one of the best features of Mahomedan rule in this part of India has been a generous tolerance not only to Moslem sects, but also towards other religions—Hindu, Christian and Parsee. So liberal have the Mahomedan rulers shown themselves that they have not hesitated to endow Hindu temples as well as Christian churches. It is therefore to be regretted that a difference of this kind should have arisen.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 29.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H W C Carnduff I C S and Mr A Williams I C S held the office of Secy and Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept respectively sub pro tem from the 22nd March to the 3rd April 1899 both days inclusive.

The services of Mr A Williams I C S are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Dept with effect from the 5th inst.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J B Wood of the I C S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of the Hon Mr H H Risley C I E of the I C S are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 12th April 1899.

The services of Mr H R C Dobbs of the I C S are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Home Dept Notification No 682 dated the 14th April 1899 replacing the services of Lieut W A Light 14th Bo Infy at the disposal of the Military Dept is hereby cancelled.

The services of Lieut H R Hopwood 1st Bo Lancers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt C E Wood 17th Bengal Infy are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut K E Nangle 3rd Regt of Infy Hyderabad Contingent are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt W H Wooldridge 24th Bo Infy are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bo for employment on plague duty with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

Lieut H S Strong 8th Bo Infy was employed under the Govt of Bombay on plague duty from the 15th May 1898 to the 6th March 1899 His services were replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the 7th March 1899

The services of Capt E E Waters MB CM IMS (Bengal) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment in the Jail Dept.

The services of Capt W B Lane IMS (Beng I) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the Jail Dept.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J K Batten ICS to be a Justice of the Peace in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The services of Mr L B Goad Asst Dist Supt of Police in the N W Provinces and Oudh are replaced at the disposal of that Govt with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties of Asst in Rajputana to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

The Rev Scott an Asst Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Estabt to be a Chaplain of that Church with effect from the 10th April 1899.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt P T A Spence I S C a Political Assistant of the 2nd (offg 1st) class and First Assistant to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Baluchistan is granted special leave for six months with effect from the 9th May 1899 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Lieut A P Trevor I S C a probationer for the Political Dept is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class with effect from the 15th April 1899.

Lieut Trevor is posted as Asst Political Agent in Zhob with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major G F C Trench I S C a Political Agent of the 4th offg 3rd class is posted as Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan.

Mr A F deLaessoe C M G, C I E a Political Agent of the 3rd class is posted as Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The services of Mr L B Goad Asst Dist Supt of Police in the N-W Provinces and Oudh are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties of Assistant in Rajputana to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

Capt F W P Macdonald I S C a Political Agent of the 4th class and Political Agent in Zhob is granted special leave for six months under article 318 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1[illegible]th April 1899 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Capt C Archer I S C a Political Agent of the 4th (offg 3rd) class Depy Commissioner Thal-Chotiali and Political Agent Sinjawi and Railway Dist is granted special leave for six months under article 318 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 8th April 1899.

Mr J B Wood of the Indian Civil Service Bengal Estabt is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept with effect from the 24th April 1899.

Capt R A E Benn I S C a Political Assist of the 3rd class is posted on return from privilege leave and foreign service as Asst Commissioner Thal-Chotiali and Asst Political Agent Sinjawi and Railway Dist with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr R B Hughes of the Indian Civil Service a Political Asst of the 2nd (offg Political Agent of the 4th) class is posted as First Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Baluchistan.

Capt K D Erskine I S C a Political Agent of the 4th officiating 3rd class and First Assitant to the Resident in Mysore and Secy to the chief Commissioner of Coorg is granted furlough for eighteen months under article 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 6th May 1899 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr J F Finlay C S I Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept is granted an extension of furlough for the period 1st to 7th April 1899.

Mr J W Pringle Chief Supt in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor Genl is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days with effect from the 20th April 1899 and the following arrangements are made during the absence on leave of Mr Pringle or until further orders:—Mr J Bridgnell to officiate as Chief Supt and Mr W B Rosten to officiate as a Supernumerary Chief Supt in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor Genl.

Mr J C E Branson, Accountant Genl, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, effect from the 8th May 1899.

Mr A G Chuckerbutty, Dep Accountant Genl, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Accountant Gen Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr Branson or until further orders.

Mr M A Hydari Ass Accountant Genl Bombay is posted as Dep Accountant Gen Bombay.

Mr R C Chapton Ass Accountant Gen Bombay is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months with effect from the 5th May 1899.

Mr H G Tomkins Asst Accountant Genl Madras is posted as Asst Accountant Genl Bombay.

Mr W D Woollam Ass Comptroller Genl is posted as Asst Accountant Genl, Madras.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Lieut Col C L Woollcombe K's O S Borderers offg Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry Head Quarters Punjab Command to be an Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment vice Col J M Babington vacated dated 14th April 1899.

Major A J W Allen E K Regt Station Staff Officer 1st class Ferozepore to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment vice Major C H I Hopkins whose tenure has expired dated 16th April 1899.

Capt E H F Finch East Lancashire Regt Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry Head Quarters Punjab Command vice Major W E Sturges who has vacated dated 20th April 1899.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col J M Beamish R A M C to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army vice Surgn Genl W S M Price appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer Bombay Command dated 6th Feb.

STAFF CORPS.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the published with clause 92 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieuts—W T F Thompson dated 27th March H T Raban dated 27th March; E Clifford dated 28th March A B Merriman dated 28th March and J L Morant dated 30th March

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieut S Bazett R S Regt offg wing officer 6th Regt of Madras Iny 28th March; and Second-Lieut Bazett will rank as a Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the 28th March subject to H M's approval.

Bt-Col C R Macgregor C B D S O 42nd Gurkha Rifle Regt of Bengal Infy to be a Colonel on the Staff in the Punjab Command vice Col Rennick dated 1[illegible]th April 1899.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—Second Lieut to be Lieuts—A L D Shewell 3rd Jan; J A P Manson 28th Jan; and C C A A Hughes 8th March 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut Col D N Martin, M D In M S Bengal, Civil Surgeon Central Provinces, In charge No 37 Native Field Hospital Malakand Force is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st May 1899 subject to H M's approval.

Lieut Col C Mallins M D In M S Madras 1st Reg of Lancers Hyderabad Contingent is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st May 1899 subject to H M's approval.

Major L T Young M D In M S Bengal Civil Surgeon Umballa has been transferred by the Secy of State for India to temporary half-pay list with effect from the 29th April subject to H M's approval.

Lieut P Greig I S C wing officer 27th Regt of Madras Infy is permitted to resign the service with effect from the 15th May 1899 subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned commissioned officers of the Army and Subordinate Medical Department are permitted to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified subject to H M's approval:—Hony Major R Johnson Senior Asst Surg Indian Subordinate Medical Dept—12th March an Hony-Lieut W C Parfitt Depy Asst Commissary Ordnance Dept 7th March 1899.

REWARDS GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good-conduct without gratuity for the quarter ended on 31st March 1899: Serg W Freer and S [illegible] Chadwick Commissariat Transport Dept; and Farrier Q M Sergt A Beedham; Subordinate Vety Dept.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Behar Light Horse—Capt H C Spry V D is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—Second-Lieut E E Sharpe supernumerary list Naini Tal Vol Rifles to be Capt on augmentation.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles—Capt H W Elphick I M S to be Medical Officer vice Emerson resigned.

1st Battn Calcutta Vol Rifles—Major W R Bright 3rd (Presidency) Battn Calcutta Vol Rifles to be Comdt with the rank of Lieut Col.

Calcutta Vol Rifles—With reference to G G O No 437 of the 22nd April 1898 sanctioning the combination of the Presidency Vol Rifles with the Calcutta Vol Rifles into one Corps of three battalions H E the Govr Genl of India is pleased to sanction the appointment of a second in command of the Corps thus constituted.

Lieut Col W R Bright Comdt 1st Battn Calcutta Vol Rifles is appointed to be second in command of the Calcutta Vol Rifles.

E I Ry Vol Rifles—Second Lieut B Heaton to be Lieut vice Fairweather promoted.

Moulmein Vol Rifles—C S Pennell Gent to be Second-Lieut vice Pritchard resigned.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

H E the Govr Genl of India has been pleased to confer the Vol Officers' Decoration upon the under-mentioned officer of the Indian Vol Force who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 25th May [illegible] Army Circulars of [illegible] clause [illegible]—1st Punjab Vol Rifles—Lieut F A Rayner.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The remarkable new loud-speaking telephone of M. Germain recently tried at the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, Paris, enables one to hear an ordinary voice at a distance of 50 feet from the instrument, and in the open air of a quiet evening the strong voice of an orator can be heard 100 yards away from it. The apparatus is merely an improvement of the existing micro-telephone, with a view to increased loudness and better articulation. Both the microphone transmitter and the magnetic receiver have been modified to this end.

Another result of M. Germain's improvements is that the speech of the telephone can now be recorded in a phonograph, as Mr. Edison originally intended. A person speaking two yards from the transmitter can register his voice in a phonograph at the end of a telephone line about 70 miles long. The fact enables a person to leave a message for an absent correspondent, provided the latter connects a phonograph to the line. It is a kind of electric stenography, and may be useful to the Press by transmitting and recording speeches in the news-paper office or the printing house. An experiment of M. Germain shows that the voice can be registered on a phonograph at the end of a line partly overhead, partly underground, over 250 miles long.

Ordinary aneroid barometers are not safe indicators of altitude, and usually give lower values than mercurial barometers. Colonel H. Watkin, C. B., has, however, invented an improved aneroid for this purpose. It has been recommended by Mr. Whymper, the well-known traveller.

The Russian fleet of the Black Sea has petroleum as fuel, but other fleets continue to use coal. Nevertheless, petroleum seems to grow in favour, and arrangements are being made at Port Tewfik, Egypt, by an English firm, to supply petroleum to vessels going or coming through the Suez Canal. Two reservoirs, each holding 5,000 tons, are being built there, and two more will be made at Port Said. The firm in question has concessions for the oil in Borneo.

M. Londe, director of the Rontgen ray service in the Hospital of the Saltpetriere, Paris, has invented a new apparatus for telling the deapth of foreign bodies in the flesh. It was recently described to the Academie des Sciences, Paris.

A good specimen of the "sea-devil" (manta birostris) has been added by M. Leon Dignet to the Museum of Natural History, Paris. It has some resemblance to a skate, but is 12 feet across the "wings" which, however, is a moderate size. One taken by Levaillant at the end of last century in the Atlantic was nearly 30 feet long (9 metres), over 20 feet (7 metres) wide, and weighed about 2,500 lbs. The fish is often seen in the Gulf of California, especially from March to July, where on fine days it circles round, leaps from the water, and falls back again with a great splash. It lives on small crustaceans and other sea animals which at that season haunt the surface of the water.

Many attempts to make artificial rubber by oxidising linseed oil and other vegetable matters with strong acids have not proved quite successful. A Chicago glucose company are now trying to make it from the refuse material of their factory. This rubber made from the oil of Indian corn is of a brown colour, but its fault, thus far, is that it does not resist heat so well as genuine rubber.

At a recent seance of the Academie des Sciences, Paris. M. Vignon, of Lyons, pointed out that some traces of mercury are found in grapes from vines treated with mercury, and the question arises whether the treatment is harmless. M. Vignon thinks that the quantity of mercury in the fruit is too small to harm the wine, but M. Berthelot, the famous chemist, is not so sure.

By the death of Professor O. C. Marsh America has lost its most eminent palæontologist, the man who discovered the fossils of many huge monsters. He was born 68 years ago, and educated at Yale, in which he became professor of Palæontology. For years he was attached to the United States Geological Survey. His chief work in unearthing and describing fossils lay between 1869 and 1879, and he crossed the Rockies over twenty times to do it, in days when the Indians roamed the prairies in hostile hands. Ten years later he also made known the horned Dinosaurs of the Laramie beds. It is to him that we owe the elucidation of the pedigree of the horse, which has descended from a primitive horse with toes. The Professor has left his entire fortune of £20,000 to the Yale University and the National Academy of Science.

The Atlantosaurus found by Marsh in the Jurassic beds of Colorado was a Dinosaur over 12ft. high, but quite recently Professor Reed of the University of Wyoming found one in a desert 90 miles from Lake Laramie which far surpassed it in size. The new Dinosaur was from 120ft. to 130ft. long and about 35ft. high at the haunches. Its weight must have been about forty tons. One of its lesser bones can hardly be lifted by a man. The Brontosaur of Marsh is only a pigmy beside this colossus, which is the largest animal, alive or dead, that is known to us. Professor Reed estimates that its neck was nearly 30ft. and its tail over 50ft. long. The head was comparatively small, but the abdominal cavity was over 30ft. long and 15ft. wide.

The negroes, Somalis, and other Africans are proud of their white teeth, and take as much care of them as our own dandies. In fact, most races are agreed that a complete set of white teeth is a "beauty," and smoking has to answer for much neglect of them. Nevertheless, there are exceptions. The Senegalese draws out a fresh incisor to make a hole in the set, the Siamese chew betel-nut which blackens them, and the Annamites, the Formosans, and others actually coat their teeth. The artificial enamel, or varnish, which they employ for the purpose is a composition of honey, animal black, and calambac, or "ki-nam." They hold that it preserves their teeth, and, if so, why should not our dentists provide us Europeans with a white varnish having the same property.

In a recent article on the "Wireless Telegraph" we suggested that it might be employed to telegraph across the Atlantic, with the help of lightships at intervals. Apparently an attempt is to be made to realise the idea, with or without lightships, for a new syndicate has approached Marconi with a view of acquiring the exclusive right of Transatlantic communication.

M. Gauckler, the archæologist, has made some interesting discoveries at Bordj-Djedid, Carthage. In a sort of cavern of the rock he found along with pottery, lamps, stucooes, &c., several Greek and Oriental statues, notably a Demeter, or African "Ceres," who replaced the Phœnician goddess Tanit. They had been hidden there in the first centuries of the Christian era. Other caves contain many relics of ancient Carthage, centuries before the Christian era.

A correspondent of the "Engineer" condemns the custom of scientific professors using their eminence and their laboratories to work out their own inventions and for private practice. As he justly remarks they exploit their students as assistants in their self-aggrandisement, and modify the work of the laboratory, which ought to be for the benefit of the students, in order to serve their own purposes. A man, even a professor of science, cannot serve two masters—his chair and himself—without one or other suffering, and in this case it is generally the chair. On the whole, we think that a scientific professor should be required to relinquish private and commercial practice. The old school of professors did so and many do so now.

Mr. F. J. W. Whipple, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has a paper in the "Quarterly Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics" on the stability of the bicycle, which draws conclusions of a practical sort, and will be useful to manufacturers.

Professor James Dewar, of the Royal Institution, has received the first Hodgkins gold medal of the United States Smithsonian Institution for his work on the liquefactions of air. Professor Dewar, like many others of our most eminent men of science at present, is a Scotchman, hailing, we believe, from Kincardine, but it was in Glasgow that he won the distinction as a chemist which brought him to the Royal Institution. His general resemblance to the portraits of Shakespeare has often struck us.

Foundations of the Tour de la Liberte of the Bastille have been laid bare in making the wall of the tunnel of the Metropolitan Railway, Paris. The Municipal Council of Old Paris are taking steps to preserve the relic.

Sir HENRY THOMPSON describes natural aperient waters as vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared; and "HUNYADI JANOS" as "THE MOST CONCENTRATED OF THE SALINE GROUP." Annual sale six million bottles. Signature, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, on label secures genuiness.

WORK AT DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.

A DETAILED statement of the work to be done in Devonport Dockyard in the current financial year has been supplied to the officials under the head "new construction." The principal items are the completion of the battleship "Ocean" at an expenditure of 36,400l., to advance the construction of the "Implacable" at an expenditure of 111,700l., and to advance the construction of the Bulwark at an expenditure of 120,000l. On the new battleship to be laid down after the launch of the Bulwark 33,500l. will be spent, while 8,000l. will be spent on the new third-class cruiser which is to be laid down. In addition to these vessels the following will be sent to Devonport for completion during the year:—The cruisers Hogue, Euryalus, Hermes, Hyacinth, and Highflyer; gunboats Bramble, Britomart, Dwarf, and Thistle; the torpedo-boat destroyers Leven, Express, Orwell, Avon, and Bittern; and two torpedo-boats. To complete these for sea 85,000l. will be spent by the dockyard. The refitting programme includes the battleships Anson, Benbow, Howe, and Collingwood; the cruisers Amphion, Blake, Blanche, Phœbe, Pique, and Talbot; and the torpedo-gunboats Harrier, Hussar, Redbreast, Speedwell, and Spider. On these vessels 147,000l. will be spent, while another long list of vessels for alterations and ordinary repairs will absorb 80,000l. On the annual refit of the ships of the Channel and Training squadrons 20,000l. will be spent 15,000l. on the Coastguard squadron, 31,000l. on the Fleet Reserve and dockyard reserve ships, and 45,000l. on the depot and port guardships. The cheif engineer's department at Keyham is now completing the boilers and engines for the sloops Rosario and Vestal at Sheerness. The engines and boilers will then be begun for another vessel to be laid down at Sheerness, and the engines and boilers for the new cruiser to be built at Devonport. The engineering branch will also be kept busy on refitting work.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 1ST OF MAY 1899.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and Berar and at Malegaon Sholapur and Madras, and a slight rise or fall else where. The distribution is somewhat irregular readings being lowest in the north and highest in the Bombay Presidency and at and about Bangalor and Mangalore. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly at Mangalore, Cochin and Bangalore, and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Ajmere, 16 at Khandwa and Malegaon, and 12 at Neemuch, Indore and Akola.

The maximum temperature is below the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum 6° to 8° in excess at Lahore, Delhi, Jacobabad, Hoshangabad and Bangalore. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are locally large in some few places and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Bangalore and a few drops have been received at Jeypore, Poona, Calicut, Secunderabad and Coimbatore.

There are no important changes to record, except in the temperature, which is rising gradually but slowly. The weather conditions are slightly favourable for local scattered rain in Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at or about Poona, Ahmednagar and Belgaum.

G. L. Towers,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

MONDAY: The barometer is still falling, and the change is larger than on the previous day. Pressure is high along the West Coast and over Ceylon low over the Punjab and lower Burma. The depression, which was developing over theAndaman Sea has moved northward and apparentlylies between Rangoon and Bassein. At the formerstation strong south-south-east wind is blowing. Thewinds have shifted more towards the west along theMadras Coast but elsewhere there has not been much change, and a general north westerly wind is blowing from North-West India across the central parts of the country and the Peninsula as far as the Bay. Moderate continuous rain has fallen in Rangoon and Bassein, and showers at Mergui, Tavoy, Moulmein, Mandalay, Jessoa, Calcutta, Srenagar, Wellington, Calicat, Bangalore, Belgaum, Jypur Kurnool and Combatore. The mean temperature has fallen in Burma, Orisea, Berar and parts of Southern India and generally risen elsewhere. Heat remains excessive in the Punjab, North Gangetie Plan North East India and Upper Burma, while elsewhere the weather is cooler than usual, The highest maximum reported is one hundred and eleven degreesat Jacobabad.

THE STICK AND THE CRUST.

A STICK and a crust of bread. Like the hands of a clock these two articles told the time o'day for nearly a year in a certain man's life. Yet, unlike the hands of a clock, they were not visible at once. When he needed the stick he had no use for the crust; and when the crust was welcome he had no further occasion for the stick.

Albeit he was a young fellow of twenty-six, you would be wrong in supposing this stick to have been in the nature of a weapon for attack or defence. In that case the crust and the stick would have harmonised. As it was, they did not. For the stick was a support, not a club.

Now when a man feels the pressure of eighty or ninety years he is apt to want a travelling companion of that sort; but one in the very heyday of youth, not suffering from any injury and not constitutionally feeble, or malformed, should commonly be able to walk without a stick. And so this young man had always done up to the time when he fell out with the crust and with all that the crust stood for or represented.

His own account of the circumstances runs thus:—"Up to October, 1893, I had been a strong, healthy and active man. Then I commenced to feel weak and out of sorts. I was heavy, tired, and had no ambition or energy. What had come over me I could not imagine. I had a foul nasty taste in the mouth and was constantly spitting up a thick, dirty phlegm. My appetite left me, and what little I ate lay on my stomach like lead, causing me great pain about the chest. A short, distressing cough settled upon me and troubled me day and night.

"At night my sleep was disturbed and broken with night sweats and frightful dreams. I had great pain at the left side around the heart, and my breathing was hurried and short. Next I began to spit blood and was greatly alarmed at it. I wasted away rapidly, losing over a stone weight in a month, and became so weak that I was unable to rise on my feet without assistance.

"Although only a young man of twenty-six I was "obliged to hobble about with a stick," and could walk but a short distance even at that. Worried and anxious I attended the York County Hospital, where the doctors sounded me and "said I was in a consumption."

Here we have another of the serious and often fatal mistakes that are made in cases like this. Misled by symptoms which in some respects resemble those of consumption, medical men hastily decide that the lungs are affected, treat the patient perfunctorily for the hopeless disease he is "not afflicted with "and leave the result to chance. Hence he often dies of dyspepsia and its complications—his true disease—which unlike consumption, is easily curable by the remedy our friend finally employed.

"They gave me cod-liver oil he continued and medicines but I got no better. Indeed I was so low-spirited and miserable I didn't care what became of me. As time passed I grew weaker and weaker.

"After I had endured ten months of this, Mr. R. W. Dickinson, the chemist in Walmgate, advised me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. After taking it a few days I felt much better, my appetite reviving and my food giving me no pain. I continued to take this medicine only, and soon the cough and breathing trouble left me and I began to gain strength and flesh. When I had taken three bottles I was as strong as ever, and could eat and enjoy even a "dry crust." I have since had good heath. You are at liberty to publish this letter and refer all inquirers to me. (Signed) Isaiah Lewis 124, Walmgate, York, April 8th, 1894."

If the reader wonders how a man could suffer so much, become so emaciated and weak, and be pushed so near the grave's edge through what is sometimes flippantly called "mere indigestion," he has yet to learn that the digestion is the arbiter of life and death. The "crust" (food), enjoyed and digested, means life and strength. Rejected it means the "stick," to supplement swift-coming weakness, and then the "prone" position, when help is vain. Mother Seigel's Syrup enabled Mr. Lewis to substitute the crust for the stick. It cured his dyspepsia.

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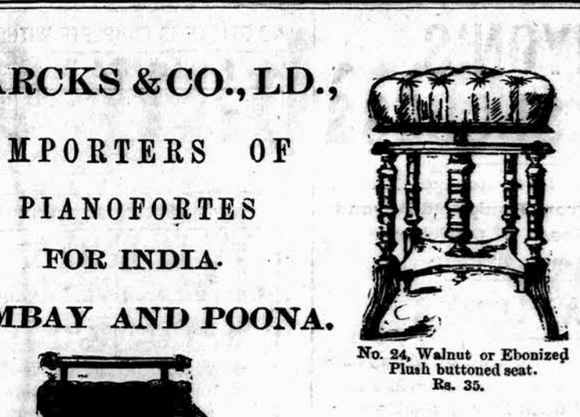
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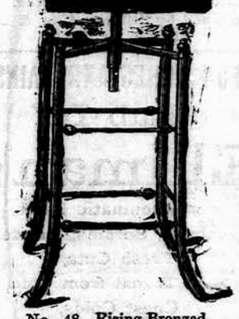
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